FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 137 *16 July 1982*

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DELEGATE MIKHAYLOV SUMS UP MBFR 27TH ROUND

LD151448 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna July 12 [date as received] TASS -- Today the 27th round of the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe has ended here. The closing plenary session was addressed by V.V. Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation. As a spokesman for the Soviet delegation has told the journalists, the speaker stressed that the socialist countries were perseveringly looking for ways and means to secure an end to the arms race.

The Soviet Union unilaterally halted the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and is on its own initiative removing a certain number of its missiles, the Soviet delegate said. Particular importance is attached to the Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, stated in the message of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament. This step gives an impetus to the examination and solution of questions of limiting the arms race at all the international forums, including the Vienna talks.

Summing up the results of the round, the Soviet negotiator said that in actual fact there were two draft agreements. While the draft of the socialist countries provided good pointers for reaching accord, the Western draft was far from what was needed for the conclusion of an agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments and on related measures in central Europe. Contrary to an understanding reached earlier, the Western draft does not provide for cutbacks in armaments or for limits on the numerical strength of the air force personnel. Neither does that draft point a way out of the labyrinth of debates on figures. The concept of the so-called asymmetry of reductions commitments that is inherent in the Western draft actually contravenes the principle of undiminished security of all the sides. It cannot be viewed as anything else but an obvious attempt of the NATO countries to secure unilateral military advantage to the prejudice of the security interests of the other side.

In conclusion the head of the Soviet delegation stressed that there was a possibility to reach positive results in Vienna if the Western participants really took account of the viewpoint of the socialist countries and showed a constructive spirit in searching solutions to disputable issues.

LARIONOV STRESSES EFFECTIVE RETALIATORY STRIKE

LD152144 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 15 Jul 82

["Scenario of Unlimited Insanity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- The Pentagon does not conceal that it plans three types of "a limited" nuclear war, writes Major-General Valentin Larionov in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today. These are "a strategic limited war", "a nuclear war on the theatre of operations" and "a tactical nuclear war" on outlying theatres of operations in the Middle East and in other areas where, according to Washington, the United States has "vital interests". It should be emphasized that all such wars are planned to be conducted in an atmosphere of constant readiness of the U.S. strategic forces for an all-out nuclear war. And one more thing: In all cases without exception in the Pentagon they hold that the United States will undertake the initiative in using nuclear weapons.

"A nuclear war on the theatre of operations" is planned mainly for Europe, the author writes. The range of versions of the use of nuclear weapons extend from the tactical level (including the use of neutron weapons in the battlefield) to strikes with medium-range missiles and intercontinental sea, air and ground-based missiles.

In Washington they make no secret of the fact that the U.S. military strategy with all its nuclear scenarios is built on the particularly dangerous first nuclear strike conception. Its ominous meaning became even more obvious against the background of the Soviet Union's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet initiative, which meets the aspirations of the peoples, was received by the world public as the call for reason, as a daring political act, prompted by the striving to prevent destruction of mankind.

It should be noted however that the USSR, while renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, also denies that to all those who nurture plans of a nuclear attack, counting on victory in a nuclear war. Our defensive military doctrine, designed exclusively for repelling an external threat, will not be passive. In case of aggression, the article stresses, our armed forces, jointly with the fraternal socialist armies will defend the socialist gains unhesitatingly, with the utmost determination, with the use of all defensive and economic might of our states. The aggressor will not evade the all-crushing retaliatory strike, stresses Valentin Larionov.

GENERAL MIKHAYLOV AFFIRMS MISSILE WITHDRAWALS

LD151838 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- "The inventions of Lothar Ruehl and Richard Burt, which are posed by them for so-called 'weighty proofs', are, in actual fact, deliberate and malicious misinformation. But their efforts to discredit the Soviet Union's fair policy are futile," Major General K. Mikhaylov writes in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today. He refutes the allegations by Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and Lothar Ruehl, an official representative of the FRG, that the USSR violates the moratorium unilaterally declared by it on non-deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR.

"In implementing its decision, the Soviet Union has reduced over the past three months the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR by already tens of them," the major general stresses.

Burt's "canard" has been released with the far-reaching aim of complicating the talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, of justifying the U.S. militaristic course for increasing the level of nuclear confrontation on the continent and ensuring military superiority," Mikhaylov points out. As far as the FRG is concerned, they in Bonn, who have echoed the fabrication cooked up at the White House, hope to win Washington's special favours for the misinformation of public.

"The question of the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe is that not only of the continent's future, of the destinies of the hundreds of millions of people inhabiting it. This is also a question of the destinies of universal peace, and it must be resolved seriously, in a businesslike manner, without resorting to cheap lies and crude falsifications," the article stresses.

REAGAN TO GO AHEAD WITH BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS

PM151359 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 8 July publishes on page 3 under the headline "White Wings of Madness" a 1,750-word article by M. Volnov tracing the development of chemical weapons in the United States and their pernicious effects.

Volnov says that despite the fact that there are sufficient stocks of other chemical weapons in the United States to kill off the entire world population, Reagan still intends to go ahead with the production of binary chemical weapons. Thus, he concludes, mankind will be faced with either nuclear catastrophe or the "humane" alternative of chemical weapons.

USSR CHURCH LEADERS' PLEA TO UN SPECIAL SESSION

FM151355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In Defense of Peace"]

[Text] A meeting of heads and representatives of churches and religious organizations of the Soviet Union took place on 6 July in the Troitse-Sergiyevaya monastery in Zagorsk. Taking part were Buddhists, Judaists, Muslims and Christians. The results of the world conference of "Religious Figures of the World Against the Nuclear Threat," held in Moscow last May, and the churches' further tasks in the sphere of the defense of peace were discussed.

A statement adopted by the participants in the meeting gives a high assessment of the results of the conference's work and the documents it elaborated.

The meeting devoted particular attention to the report from Pimen, Patriarch of Moscow and All the Russians, on the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and his speech at that international forum. He stressed that the Soviet state's decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, mentioned in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the session, met with warm approval.

The religious figures sent a telegram to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. It says: "While acknowledging all the difficulties and the responsibility of your mission, on behalf of the millions of believers in our country we call upon you to do everything possible to protect the world against nuclear conflagration and ensure that the stockpiles of lethal weapons are never used."

CEMA SESSION ADDRESSES ROBOTS, NUCLEAR POWER

PM151453 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 26, Jun 82 signed to press 31 Jun 82 p 20

[Article by O. Rybakov and B. Vyazovov: "Important Event in the Fraternal Countries' Lives"]

[Text] The 36th CEMA session, which adopted a number of major decisions aimed at further intensifying socialist economic integration, was an important event in the life of the fraternal socialist countries.

Having examined the Soviet delegation's report on the results of the 36th CEMA session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers noted that the session reaffirmed the fraternal countries' unanimous aspiration to strengthen the socialist community's cohesion and develop all-around mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of the economy, science and technology in the interests of enhancing the effectiveness of their national economies and improving the working people's well-being.

Life convincingly confirms again and again that now, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, it is impossible to imagine the confident development of a particular socialist country and its successful solution of problems such as the provision of energy resources and raw material and the introduction of sophisticated achievements of science and technology without ties with the other fraternal countries.

Following the Course of Scientific and Technical Progress

The successful solution of the tasks of intensifying the national economy and improving its efficiency set by recent congresses of the socialist community countries' communist and workers parties is closely linked with the need to accelerate scientific and technical progress. The program for the coordination of the CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1986-1990 adopted by the session attaches special significance to the fuller use of the potential of the international socialist division of labor with a view to accelerating scientific and technical progress and securing the balanced development of their national economies. It is pointed out that the coordination of plans will be supplemented by the coordination of economic and scientific and technical policy by interested CEMA countries.

An important practical contribution to the solution of these tasks is to be found in the general agreements signed at the session on cooperation in the development and extensive use of microprocessor technology in the national economy and the elaboration and organization of specialized and shared production of industrial robots. Under these agreements, cooperation and joint operations are envisaged in the sphere of research, planning and design development and, most important, the subsequent broad development of specialization and sharing in the production of automated complexes for manufacturing machinery, instruments and control systems equipped with sophisticated electronic devices.

A multilateral intergovernment agreement was also signed on questions of specializing and sharing in the production of articles for the microelectronic component base for computer hardware and material and technological equipment for microelectronics.

Speaking at the 36th CEMA session, Soviet delegation head N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted the paramount importance in present-day conditions of concentrating forces in the main avenues of scientific and technical progress and doing the scientific and technical groundwork for the production of energy-, materials- and labor-saving machinery and means of automation and mechanization on the basis of the latest achievements in electronics. Cooperation in these sectors of leading technology, which are basically revolutionizing all social production and which ensure a sharp increase in the productivity of social labor, is becoming not only an economic task, but a major political task.

Prospects for Introducing Robots

The CEMA countries now attach great significance to micro-electronics technology. Microprocessor devices are described as the catalysts of scientific and technical progress. They work particularly successfully in so-called built-in automatic control systems -- machine tools with digital program control and manipulators (robots) used in various sectors of production.

As calculations by Soviet and foreign specialists show, in individual operations one robot replaces one to three workers, increases labor productivity by 20-40 percent, pays for itself in 1-3 years and results in an annual saving of R4,000-R9,000. The group use of robots increases labor productivity 100-200 percent, while the introduction of one robot yields, in all, a saving of R8,000-R12,000 per year. But it is not only a question of figures. The use of robots opens up fundamentally new possibilities in production -- it increases intensiveness and smooth running, improves the quality of output and reduces shoddy work.

Robots make it possible to develop fundamentally new technologies, replacing man in the production process. These technologies do not rely on a person's limited physical potential regarding speech, accuracy, load capacity and so forth. It is also important that robots can work in conditions which are absolutely unsuitable for people: first, where it is difficult to create the necessary environment for human life at all, and second, where the major expenditure is essential to ensure the necessary standard of comfort for human work (lighting, heating and so forth) in ordinary conditions.

Cooperation between the CEMA countries in this sphere largely relies on national programs. In the USSR, for instance, in effect a new sector of machine building is being created for the production of industrial robots. In the current 5-year plan, the program for robot production has entered the stage of wide introduction of robots into production. Some 5,000 robots are already in operation in the country, and by the end of 1985 there will be tens of thousands of them. The introduction of robots in the 11th 5-Year Plan will make it possible to save more than R300 million a year and to release some 100,000 workers. Here we have in mind first and foremost the areas of production where there is a manpower shortage and where the working conditions are harmful and dangerous to man.

The CEMA countries' cooperation in robot building under the agreements signed provides for the elaboration of a unified technical policy in this sphere and the implementation of extensive unification and standardization. The importance of this is clear from the predictions of specialists in the scientific and technical directions of the development of robot building. These predictions show that by 1985 a large proportion of robots will be equipped with highly developed senses (including technical vision) and microprocessor control, while by 1990 the main types of robots will be equipped with the components of an artificial brain.

It is expected that by 1990 the total robot pool in the CEMA countries will reach 200,000.

The implementation of the programs adopted and agreements signed in the sphere of microelectronics and robot building will strengthen the foundations for the retooling of the fraternal countries' national economies and the automation of production processes in industry and agriculture and many types of operations in the administrative sphere and will make it possible to reduce the use of manual labor and save energy, raw materials and other materials.

Other Spheres of Collaboration

The session examined questions of the development of cooperation in other spheres of great significance for scientific and technical progress and for increasing the national economic efficiency of the CEMA countries. In particular, it examined progress in fulfilling the agreement on multilateral international specialization and production sharing and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations, signed at the 33d CEMA session (1979) and covering the period 1981-1990.

Under this agreement, approximately 50 percent of basic equipment is to be produced in the USSR, the other 50 percent in other participating countries.

It can already be noted that the agreement's implementation has had a considerable effect on the formation and successful fulfillment of national programs for the development of nuclear power and has created the conditions for accelerated growth in this new, highly promising sector.

The present contribution of the nuclear power industry to the CEMA countries' economy is very substantial. In some countries about 20-25 percent of the total electricity generated comes from AES's. And as specialists note, the coefficient of utilization of capacities at these stations is significantly higher than at conventional power stations working on organic fuel, while the cost per kilowatt-hour of electricity is lower. This makes nuclear power a progressive direction in the future resolution of the fuel and energy problem.

Special significance is now attached to cooperation in resolving problems of food supplies for the population. The Food Program adopted in the USSR provides for extensive development of such cooperation. Speaking at the 36th CEMA session, N.A. Tikhonov particularly noted that while making the maximum use of our own potentials, we hope that the Food Program's implementation will at the same time be promoted by cooperation with other CEMA countries.

In elaborating and approving the avenues of mutual cooperation, the CEMA countries could not fail to draw attention to the increased complexity of the international situation as a result of the policy now being pursued by imperialist states -- a policy of whipping up the arms race and interfering in other states' internal affairs. It was noted at the session that imperialist circles in the United States and a number of other NATO countries, with a view to exerting political pressure, have toughened their discrimination with respect to CEMA countries and embarked on the application of "sanctions" and the curtailment of trade and economic ties with them, in particular Poland and the Soviet Union. The illegal policy of economic blockade against fraternal Cuba is being stepped up. The Versailles conference showed that the main imperialist countries are setting a course of further complicating trade, credit and other economic relations with the CEMA countries.

The session's resolute condemnation of the actions of imperialist circles in the United States and its allies aimed at complicating trade and economic relations with the CEMA countries reflects the fraternal communist and workers parties' consistent line on strengthening peace and preserving detente and developing broad cooperation with all countries which acknowledge the principle of equality and mutual advantage. The session's decisions will promote the implementation of the course elaborated by the congresses of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties for the further development of cooperation with developing countries, in particular countries oriented toward the socialist path of deveolpment.

The development of all-round cooperation between the CEMA countries and the deepening of socialist economic integration is a reliable path to the successful resolution of the socioeconomic tasks set by the congresses of those countries' fraternal parties.

DIRECT-DIAL TELEPHONE LINKS TO WEST CUT

WC152007 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 15 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today suspended direct-dial telephone links with the outside world.

Countries affected by the suspension, decided on last July 1 but never officially announced, include Britain, France, West Germany and Switzerland.

Soviet authorities blame technical difficulties, but Western diplomats here see the move as intended to tighten supervision of telephone links with the West.

They say that the multiplication of telephone circuits in the Soviet Union, particularly the introduction of direct dialing during the 1980 Moscow Olympics, made wiretapping a lot more complicated for the security police.

STATUS OF PIPELINE WORK, COMPRESSOR STATIONS

Udmurt Section

LD152348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Summary] Dozens of kilometers of pipes have been delivered to the Udmurt section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The collective of the Vostoknefteprovodstroy gas pipeline construction concern set up a large production base here in a very short time which will make it possible to significantly speed up the laying of the 200-kilometer section of the main pipeline. Builders have begun the construction of a powerful compressor station.

Perm Section

LD160428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The builders of the Perm section of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline have laid the first kilometers of pipes in the earth. Competition is underway among the building detachments for ahead-of-schedule completion of work on the gas artery from Tyumen on the edge of the Arctic Circle to the Ukrainian town of Novopskov. Assembly work has been completed on more than half of the 400 km of this pipeline. The rapid pace of construction makes it possible to release men and machinery and transfer them to the export line of the gas pipeline. At the same time, working groups are being set up at engineering enterprises in Permskaya Oblast. Their task is to design and manufacture as quickly as possible units and assemblies for a compressor station being built on the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

REACTION TO U.S. SANCTIONS, USSR RESPONSE

Altruistic Motives

LD160146 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1945 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] American propaganda is using various tricks to create the illusion of Soviet economic dependence on trade with the West. For example, will the Soviet Union be able to build the gas pipeline to Europe by itself? I asked this question to Sergey Galyakov, deputy editor-in-chief of the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA.

[Begin Galyakov recording in Russian fading into Czech translation] The measures introduced by the White House in December 1981 and extended in June 1982 which deal with the supply of equipment for the extraction of natural gas and oil and concern not only U.S., but also West European and Japanese firms, have elicited a strong response throughout the world, particularly in Western Europe.

A vast propaganda campaign is in progress. One of its most prominent instigators is the U.S. under secretary of defense for policy, Fred C. Ikle. He says that the construction of the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe will require huge investments and suggests the following alternative: either build a trans-Alaskan gas pipeline or use the Canadian field in the North Sea. However, as has been shown by the calculations of American businessmen, the construction of a trans-Alaskan gas pipeline would cost three times as much.

The question you have raised -- that is, that the Soviet Union will not be able to cope with this task on its own and will not manage without American technology and West European equipment manufactured under U.S. license -- is one of the arguments against a Siberian gas pipeline. What needs to be said about it? This gas pipeline is far from being the only one. During the 1981-1985 5-year plan we will build five such big gas pipelines for our needs and one for export. This is a huge amount of construction which, according to our calculations, will require about R25 billion and a vast quantity of pipes and other equipment. Two years ago, we produced approximately 18 million tons of large-size pipes. This is more than the total produced in the same period by Britain, France, the United States, the FRG and Canada. So we can make pipes very well ourselves. The supply of pipes from Western Europe amounts to about 12 percent of the total quantity we need. This is one aspect of the matter.

The other aspect concerns high-pressure turbines. It is true that we used American turbines on the Druzhba gas pipeline, but at the same time we also started manufacturing them in Leningrad; so this problem is being solved in our country. Why then did we want to build the pipeline with the help of Western capital? It was not because we would like to gain some special economic advantages. Above all, we wanted to utilize West European production capacities and to diversify the energy resources of the West European countries. It would be an excellent example of a European division of labor. We hoped that this contract would aid the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the Western countries.

We will, of course, fulfill the agreement. The Central Committee has just adopted a resolution stipulating that future customers will obtain gas in 1984, exactly as planned. [end recording]

'Naive' Attempts

LD151320 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- "Attempts of overseas propaganda on political hawks to prove that the 'sanctions' imposed by the White House can at least delay the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, if not disrupt it altogether, look naive to say the least", the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes.

In its issue of July 16 the weekly makes the following clarifications on the matter: "Two years ago the Soviet Union turned out over 18 million tons of steel pipes, that is, more than the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Canada taken together and precisely a half of the entire output of steel pipes in capitalist world...." Western deliveries of pipes for the export pipeline will make up only 12 percent of the entire amount of pipes to be laid into gas mains in the 11th Five-Year Plan. It should be noted that two-thirds of all orders of West Germany's pipe-rolling industry, the largest supplier of pipes to the USSR, come from the Soviet Union.

Not a single country of the world builds large-diameter gas mains with pressures as high as 75 atmospheres, not in conditions of the north. And the Soviet Union is planning to lay five such cross-country pipelines for domestic needs and one export pipeline in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The article says further: "The length and the capacity of the export pipeline Urengoy -- Pomary -- Uzhgorod startle Western businessmen and cause undisguised envy across the ocean. For the much advertised trans-Alaska gas pipeline which is shorter and has smaller capacity, remains on paper to this date.

But if the West describes the 'gas-pipes' deal as a deal of the century, it is not a unique facility as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. And we could well build it with our own resources, just the way we are doing it with five other gas pipelines."

"After Washington's attempts to disrupt the building of oil and gas pipelines in our country by imposing a ban on the delivery of pipes from West Germany to the USSR in the early 1960's had failed, the Soviet Union set up its own capacities to manufacture large-diameter pipes over a short period of time. It is now simply ridiculous to try and 'punish Moscow' by clamping embargoes on the delivery of pipes. Evidently that is the reason why the United States now lays emphasis on disrupting the sales of compressor stations and pipe-layers", the weekly writes and notes that "placing orders abroad, the Soviet Union made sure that the gas industry is provided with home-made enhanced-duty units on a timely basis."

Noting that the Soviet Union's power engineering industry has a rather high potential for the production of gas turbines "and has every opportunity to strategically utilize turbine drives from related sub-industries', the weekly writes:

"Soviet industry has done much to switch over to the manufacture of a new class of pipe-layers. This will be the TG-502 pipe-layer based on the Soviet-manufactured tractor TT-330. While basic characteristics of this pipe-layer are on a par with those of the Caterpillar units, TG-502 is more comfortable and easier to operate. The Sterlitamak Stroimash plant began turning out these pipelayers two years ago and now manufactures up to 250 TG-502's a year.

The recent resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on measures to ensure the building of the Uregnoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export pipeline and calling for the beginning of export deliveries of gas in 1984 in keeping with the contracts signed, rests on a sound foundation -- advanced domestic machine-building," NEW TIMES writes in conclusion.

Gas Minister Interviewed

LD160925 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- Soviet industry is stong enough to enable this country to build on its own six big trunk gas pipelines to supply natural gas from West Siberian deposits to the central and western regions of the country as well as for export, said Vasiliy Dinkov, the minister of the gas industry of the USSR, in an interview which was published in PRAVDA today.

At the same time the minister stressed that the Soviet Union does not reject the advantages offered by the international division of labour. "To further increase our gas exports," he said, "we concluded with a number of West European countries a trade and economic agreement, 'gas-pipes', under which we buy certain types of technological equipment and pipes for the construction of gas pipelines while the countries concerned are paid for this equipment with Soviet gas deliveries. This is a mutually beneficial agreement," the minister stressed. One indication of how important it is for solving the fuel-and-raw-materials problems of our West European partners is the opposition they offer to the decision of the White House which is trying to impose on the governments of other sovereign states directives hostile to the cause of international cooperation. It would be hoped that these states will make the necessary efforts to uphold their national interests, Vasiliy Dinkov said.

The minister recalled that a few days ago the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR approved of the patriotic initiative of labour collectives who pledged to commission on schedul the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod trunk gas pipeline despite the discriminatory actions of the U.S. administration. A corresponding resolution was adopted. It says clearly that gas for domestic users will be supplied in quantities determined by the five-year plan and for export in accordance with the contracts signed, that is beginning from 1984.

The minister positively assessed the results of the recent 15th World Gas Congress, held in Lausanne. Its decisions are expected to have a positive effect on the further development of cooperation in world gas industry, Vasiliy Dinkov said.

This international forum of scientists and specialists was the most representative one in the history of gas congresses. It was attended by about three thousand representatives from 47 countries, the mister said.

Bloc Can Resist Pressure

PM151551 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 3

[B. Rodionov article: "CEMA: A New Stage of Cooperation"]

[Summary] Recent events have shown that the Washington administration is stepping up the pressure on its allies to complicate trade and economic ties with the socialist countries. East-West trade and economic ties are increasingly falling prey to arbitrary sanctions, embargoes and restrictions.

"A vivid example of this is provided by the policy toward Poland. In an attempt to draw the noose of financial and economic blockade around Poland, U.S. administration officials are freely discussing how to cause that country and its allies the greatest possible damage, whether or not to declare a sovereign state 'insolvent.' One cannot fail to agree with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, who bluntly stated at the CEMA session in Budapest that international economic relations cannot be subordinated to the 'law of the jungle.'

"Attempts at strong economic pressure on the socialist countries only cause them to redouble their cohesion and deepen bilateral and multilateral cooperation and socialist economic integration. In this light, the concrete decisions taken by the 36th CEMA session in Budapest are especially important.

"These decisions are evidence that CEMA is self-critically evaluating and energetically improving its work methods and that the community countries are capable by joint efforts of overcoming the prevailing difficulties in a short time and of resolving the main tasks of technical progress on the path of integration."

Complications have occurred in CEMA's integrated development of robot technology, but these can be avoided in the future. The development and introduction into the national economy of microprocessors is a major task on which further automation and international competitiveness depend, and here CEMA integration is gathering pace, just as in the nuclear power sphere, where the large-scale agreements involving the European CEMA countries and the SFRY are unaparalleled in world practice.

"The demands placed on the fraternal countries' cooperation and economic integration within the CEMA framework are increasing all the time. Over 18 percent of the member countries' total national income is produced through this mutual assistance. The cooperation mechanism must be adjusted without fail, especially in the present complex international situation, and there must be no 'malfunctions.' The CEMA session and other CEMA organs are doing much work in this direction."

EEC Protest Noted

LD151842 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Copenhagen, July 15 TASS -- As was reported by the Danish news agency RITZAUS BUREAU, a representative of the Danish Embassy in Washington presented on Tuesday to the U.S. administration a note of the EEC protest against the United States' attempts to block up deliveries of European-made equipment for the project of construction of a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe.

The note was presented by a representative of Denmark, since that country now chairs at the EEC bodies and at the Commission of European Communities.

The EEC note stresses, the RITZAUS BUREAU reports, that U.S. attempts to hamper deliveries of European-made equipment for the gas pipeline construction project "might only undermine the stability and community of the Western world." The EEC countries believe that American restrictions hamper world trade and this might damage American-European mutual trade in the next few years.

The Danish news agency reports that relations with the United States will be discussed at a meeting of the EEC Ministerial Council at the level of foreign ministers in Brussels on Monday. "According to the data of the sources at the foreign ministry, a more thorough discussion of the problem, linked with the gas pipeline, is expected to be held," the news agency points out.

Further Western Opposition

LD151502 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn July 15 TASS -- "Ronald Reagan's decisions can only be regretted", West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff declared in an interview with WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE, an influential economic news weekly. The interview dealt with Washington's policy of discrimination against the USSR and attempts to torpedo the Soviet-West European "gas for pipes" deal, which is beneficial to both sides.

Speaking about the position of West German firms and concerns, Otto Lambsdorff said that they will, apparently, have to think, after going through the current experience, whether they should take the risk of buying American licences in the future. "And if they arrive at the conclusion that it is not worthwhile taking this risk, they will move towards greater independence," the minister said. "There should be no doubts that our industrialists can make turbines and motors on their own. To think that this is not so is simply ridiculous."

Asked whether the government of the Federal Republic of Germany may allow foreign governments to force West German businessmen into not complying with earlier signed contracts and agreements, as is in the case of AEG-Telefunken and the U.S. administration, Otto Lambsdorff answered: "No, of course not. It stands to reason with us that once concluded, an agreement must be fulfilled. This is what will be done."

The West German economics minister expressed the conviction that the Soviet Union will do everything in its power to ensure that the gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe will be completed strictly on time. "This should also be realised in the United States. And I am absolutely sure that it will start carrying gas to Europe also strictly on schedule," he emphasized.

Otto Lambsdorff pointed out that the Washington administration's discriminatory measures "have caused profound indignation and disappointment among U.S. Western allies."

Rome July 15 TASS -- Siberian gas is needed by Italy to meet its energy requirements, Giovanni Marcora, Italian minister of industry, trades and commerce, told a correspondent of the Turin newspaper STAMPA.

Italy should take part in the realisation of the gas pipeline project, he emphasized, because "our requirements in gas will have nearly doubled by 1990. Our participation in the realisation of this deal is simply essential from the point of view of both diversifying energy supply sources and ensuring jobs for the Italian firms which have won orders connected with the building of the gas pipeline."

Brussels July 15 TASS -- Japan is going to demand that the U.S. administration revise its ban on the use of U.S. technology for building the gas main to carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe, according to Nobuo Matsunaga, deputy foreign minister of Japan, who is currently staying here. Speaking after the completion of trade and economic talks between the EEC and Japan, he expressed regret over the United States' discriminatory measures, stressing that they will do much damage to the interests of his country.

Turbine Expert Interviewed

AU151228 Prague PRACE in Czech 14 Jul 82 p 2

[PRACE interview with Genadiy Velikanov, general director of the Leningrad engineering combine V. I. Lenin's Nevskiy Zavod, entitled "The United States Will Not Halt the Project of the Century"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What do you, in your factory, think about the embargo against the USSR?

[Answer] We are all indignant. We are capable of manufacturing the necessary technology for the gas pipeline ourselves and nothing can prevent our country from building the gas pipeline that is bothering Reagan.

[Question] Is it possible to prevent the consequences which the embargo could cause?

[Answer] We have just finished the production of a pilot industrial part of an overpressure assembly with a capacity of 25,000 kw. In the beginning we were thinking about starting the production series of these assemblies in the first quarter of 1983. Now the working people have decided to manufacture the first series assembly this December.

[Question] How many turbines will be manufactured above plan and what capacity will they have?

[Answer] By the end of 1983 two turbines will be manufactured above plan. And here I mean only the GTN-25 turbines with a capacity of 25,000 kw. Moreover, I am speaking only about those which will leave our plant. I would like to add that to resolve this problem, a mighty scientific-production complex is now being established in Leningrad, that includes several institutes and enterprises which will cooperate to manufacture overpressure assemblies. Part of the orders for the production of individual parts for the turbines has been split among enterprise in the GDR and the CSSR. Their work will yield results by the end of the current 5-year plan.

[Question] These assemblies allegedly do not correspond to world technological standards.

[Answer] I think that we know our piece of machinery better than Western specialists. We are obviously comparing the GTN-25 potential with the best foreign models of this type, and we are fully satisfied with the results. Our assemblies, the same as the foreign ones, are capable of withstanding pressure in the pipeline up to 100 atmospheres. The engine power of the Leningrad machinery is 3-5 times greater than that of the Western assemblies, and the indictors of the economy of operation are approximately identical. Apart from that, our assemblies are to be of the stationary type, and this is an important advantage in construction.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE HELD IN BULGARIA

PM151309 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 28 on 9 July carries on pages 12-13 a 3,000-word N. Berdennikov article entitled "Continue and Develop" on an international symposium entitled "Industrial Cooperation Between Partners From the East and West" held in Varna, Bulgaria, from 11-13 June. The meeting, addressed by Bulgaria's Zhivkov and others, stressed the importance of "barter deals" and reportedly provided evidence of the intention of "Western business circles" to continue to develop "mutually beneficial cooperation" despite Western sanctions.

SOVIET MILITARY DESIGNS ON PACIFIC ISLES DENIED

PM151201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Kassis article under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Pentagon's Shadow Over Oceania"]

[Text] More than 20 years ago in the boundless expanses of the Pacific -- Oceania -- the region's first island state, Western Samoa, gained its independence.

Thanks to its astounding scenery, fertile soil and beneficent climate, it is customary in literature to call this archipelago "the pearl of the South Seas." A hospitable, peace-loving people live there -- the Samoans. They belong to the Polynesian group.

One of Western Samoa's attractions is also the fact that Robert Louis Stevenson, author of the well-known novel "Treasure Island," lived on the archipelago until his death in 1894. It was he who penned these accusatory lines addressed to the colonists: "It is impossible to live here today without perceiving with pain in your heart the consequences of the Whites' unprecedented tyranny." And again: The volcanic archipelago straddles the 180th meridian, along which the international date line passes. In other words, every routine day of our planet completes its course in the region of Western Samoa....

Soon after gaining independence, the state's authorities invited an IZVESTIYA correspondent to pay a visit. By coincidence, he was the author of these notes. But how did certain bourgeois news agencies react at the time to the sincere and perfectly explicable gesture by the young state's administration? Old hands at lies and misinformation, Western journalists perceived it as...a potential "Soviet military threat." Under the direction of experienced conductors on the other side of the ocean the teletype machines started working in unison, and slander flew through the air. The West's mass news media vied with each other to intimidate and lecture the Samoans.

At the very first press conference held at Western Samoa's Faleolo Airport by Mr (Renkin), editor of the local newspaper (SAMOANA), this question was put to me: "What missiles does Moscow intend to deploy on the islands?" On the table I placed my ballpoint pen, designed in the form of a lighthouse with a miniature lamp which lit up. This "got through" to the provocateur, and, to the general laughter of the journalists, he fled blushing from the room....

Perhaps that episode would not have merited a mention now were it not for a recent revelation in the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI. In its "trusty" opinion, Moscow has once again begun "flirting" with island states located in the southwest Pacific. The aim? Once again, in the opinion of NIHON KEIZAI, it is to plant Soviet military bases in that region -- which, it is said, will pose a threat to Japan's security. We have gone on about the "threat from the north" so many times, it said, but the ordinary Japanese have hardly believed us. Now just look, the Soviet Union is "stealing up on Japan from the south." The time has come....

There are no facts, it is true, but the "canard's" authors have an abundance of fabrications. If -- the Tokyo propagandists pontificate, for example -- the Soviet Union is now trying to secure from island states permission for Soviet ships to dock at their ports, this can perfectly well be viewed as the first stage on the way to creating strongpoints in this region(?!).

Again using Western Samoa as an example, I could remind the sorry scandalmongers that an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations was reached between our countries back in 1976. Many years ago Soviet scientific research ships, without any "pressure" from Moscow, obtained the Samoan authorities' permission to put into the port of Apia; our passenger ships on South Pacific cruises also tie up there. The local inhabitants also give Soviet tourists a cordial welcome in other island states -- Riji and Tonga, for example.

Some people also dislike the fact that Western Samoa insists on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests, as well as demanding an end to nuclear proliferation and opposing the U.S. policy of turning a number of regions of the Pacific into places to bury nuclear waste products. Yes, today, even here in the sunny and ever-green islands, this call sounds like an alarm: "Prevent nuclear war by all means!"

As for the Soviet Union's attitude to the whole region, Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko declared with the utmost clarity at the 33d UN General Assembly session: "Oceania is far away, but we want to maintain normal and, where possible, friendly relations with the countries of that region."

So why, then, did Tokyo still need new and plainly provocative insinuations?

Paris LE MONDE once declared in a fit of frankness: "The die is cast. Japan's rearmament has begun. It is a question of the complex reorientation of the main directions of Japan's development.... And it is incomprehensible on what basis this state could be denied the right to stand guard over its greatness...."

Realizing that in this way it is possible to go so far as to openly call for the buildup of Japan's military potential, the newspaper insinuates: "However, this question depends chiefly on American policy.... It basically does not concern France, whose voice counts for little there."

Well, perhaps it never occurred to LE MONDE that it was precisely French officers who gave the Japanese Army its first lessons. And it was only when the Japanese saw that between 1860 and 1871 the Prussians had seized half of Europe that they quickly reoriented themselves and transferred their soldiers to Prussian "teachers." Then came Khasan, Halhaiin Gol, Manchuria, China, the Pacific war and expansion in Southeast Asia. By the way, the peoples of this vast region well remember the times when Japan tried to create a "great sphere of coprosperity" or, more simply, a vast colonial empire here. The Japanese soldiers' atrocities have not been forgotten in the Philippines, Singapore and other countries.

But what LE MONDE is absolutely right about is the fact that the U.S. role and influence can be clearly traced in all Japanese policy. The Americans themselves do not dispute this. The journal FOREIGN POLICY frankly emphasizes: "The Japanese 'Self-Defense Forces' are characterized by a certain desire for imitation -- which perhaps is partly attributable to American influence...." And further: "The United States must share with the Japanese the experience which it has accumulated in work on producing the latest types of weapons...."

Professor Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, once remarked that Washington's Asian policy must be built on the chief principle of making the politicians of that region act in the U.S. interest. This doctrine probably applies to Japan above all. Confirmation of this is provided by U.S. Vice President G. Bush's recent tour of Asian and Pacific countries. During Bush's first stop in Tokyo, the Japanese press evaluated the purpose of the overseas guest's visit as follows: "To reinforce U.S. strategic positions in important Asian and Pacific countries." As regards Japan directly, Bush tried once again to pressure the Japanese Government to secure an increase in the country's military budget. For what purpose? Washington has long regarded the Land of the Rising Sun as its chief military-political ally in the Far East and puts pressure on Tokyo at every convenient opportunity in its desire to shift a greater part of the burden of militarizing the Pacific onto the "self-defense forces."

Speaking in the New Zealand capital somewhat later, the White House's official representative declared, without beating about the bush, that Washington totally rejects the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific and still intends to send its aircraft and ships there equipped with nuclear weapons. And as for NIHON KEIZAI, it knows better than other newspapers that this is not the first year that Japan has been receiving in its ports U.S. naval ships crammed with nuclear weapons. This was reported by retired American Rear Admiral Larocque at a session of the U.S. joint congressional committee on atomic energy in the mid-seventies. Moreover, NIHON KEIZAI's editors could not have forgotten the story of how a group of American sailors from the aircraft carrier Midway, which was attached to the port of Yokosuka with the Japanese Government's blessing, refused to return to the ship, citing the presence of nuclear weapons on board the ship as the reason for their decision.

And what about the Japanese ruling circles' latest idea of creating a "Pacific community" and the neocolonialist plans that lie behind it? NIHON KEIZAI's editors prefer to keep quiet about them, too.

One thing is clear: The White House's strategic plans include the speediest preparation of an appropriate situation to create one more military alliance in the vast Pacific Ocean, the further militarization of the region and, at the same time, the search for new obedient allies on the Asian Continent. Thus, Washington intends to knock together an Asian-Pacific prototype of NATO, in which not the least role is allocated to Japan. And so the champions of revanchism in the Japanese islands, who are involved in some way or another in this dangerous venture, have decided to invent the false formula of "Moscow's threat form the south" as camouflage. And it is in their Samurai language that NIHON KEIZAI has spoken up.

DETAILS OF SWEDEN-TO-USSR PEACE MARCH-82

PM151315 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 28, 9 Jul 82 pp 10-11

[Article by Prof T. Tairov, member of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace Presidium: "Starting in Stockholm"]

[Text] By the entrance to house No 19 in a quiet back street in Blommenholm near Oslo hangs a sign: "This Is a Nuclear-Free Zone." Hundreds of letters from all the North European countries have come to this house where university professor Eva Nordland lives, a well known public figure and activist of the Norwegian Women for Peace movement. People of different ages and professions have been asking how they can take part in the Peace March-82. It starts in Stockholm on 13 July and then passes through Turku, Helsinki, Leningrad, Moscow and Minsk....

Long before its beginning the march has been the object of fierce attacks. Some West European countries' mass media asserted that the Soviet authorities would not allow such a march or agree to its slogans. When the Women for Peace movement's activists proposed to Soviet peace supporters the organization of a joint march, many Westerners told them: You will get nothing. But these predictions were unfounded.

The details of the march were discussed in Oslo and Moscow in March and April and the general slogans were agreed: "No to nuclear weapons in Europe, West and East! No to nuclear weapons anywhere in the world! For disarmament and peace!"

When it became clear that the march would take place, its opponents began to accuse the march organizers of "playing into Soviet propaganda's hands." They tried to find something suspicious in the fact that Soviet peace supporters had supported the idea of a joint march through USSR cities. Tribute must be paid to some press organs, particularly the Norwegian press: It gave a detailed report on the march organizers' press conference and on the march's aims and route. The attacks are continuing, however. Questions are being asked: Why are only 300 people from the north European countries taking part? Why are the march participants travelling by train? Will there be an opportunity to meet ordinary people in the USSR and discuss any theme?

Yes, 300 people is not all that many. But they have been delegated by different organizations and represent the main regions of their countries. Each march participant will carry a banner bearing the names of those who cannot march in person. Thus the 300 people will represent tens of thousands of other peace supporters.

Distances between Soviet cities are too great and it is hard to cover them on foot. At first the march participants will sail from Stockholm to Turku and then travel by train through Finland and the Soviet Union. Each day there will be rallies and demonstrations with thousands of people in the cities and villages -- just as it was during the Peace March-81.

Soviet people will be able to exchange opin'ons with representatives of the Nordic countries' antiwar movements. The situation which has emerged in Europe as a result of the nuclear arms race unleased by the West and the open profession of the "limited nuclear war" doctrine is causing alarm. Put an end to nuclear weapons on our continent and then throughout the world and destrov the stocks of all tvpes of weapons of mass destruction -- that is the demand of the world's honest people.

The views of peace supporters in the West and East sometimes differ but the aim is the same -- to uphold peace and defend our planet. Eva Nordland has written: "Ordinarv people in the East and West have realized that our generation bears the responsibilitv for our world's future. This is a common task which unite us, irrespective of state borders and differences of political system."

The representatives of many Wes: European countries' antiwar movements sometimes ask: Are peace marches held in the Soviet Union? The majority of capitalist countries deliberately ignore the peace movement in the USSR. Peace March-82 is a good opportunity to obtain objective information, since the present march is a march not just for peace but also for friendship and trust and against fear and prejudice.

Despite the efforts of skeptics and opponents, Peace March-82 has already become popular. Songs are being written about it and artists are putting forward their sketches of emblems and placards. Norwegian participants will be singing a song composed by the Norwegian poet G. Gronvold Saue. Scandinavian and Soviet journalists intend to write reports on the march. Many other countries' journalists intend to write aobut it.

People's minds have been seized by a simple and remarkable idea -- to put an end to nuclear weapons forever. The millions of people participating in demonstrations and marches for peace, demanding the freezing, reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons are capable of exerting a powerful influence on politicians. Peace can be upheld by joint efforts.

ARBATOV PRAVDA ARTICLE ON U.S. POLICY REVIEWED

LD152156 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, July 16 TASS -- For a year and a half now American foreign policy "has been in a dreamland, detached both from the real situation, the true interests of the Americans, and the economic, political and even spiritual potentialities of the USA." This is pointed out in the newspaper PRAVDA today by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, analyzing in his article the results of the activities of the Reagan administration in the foreign-policy arena over the past eighteen months. He points out that the main objectives which the Reagan administration set to itself were: "To ensure for the USA an opportunity to impose its will on other countries, blackmail them with impunity, and if Washington deems it necessary, use methods of compulsion, down to the extreme ones. Hence the emphasis laid on build-up of the military force and widening its 'applicability' in foreign policy, a course for gaining military superiority, the creation and use of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Corps. Washington took up implementing these plans frantically -- each new military budget of the USA was a super-record one, while the allies were also demanded [as received] an accelerated growth of their military appropriations."

World public, Georgiy Arbatov goes on to say, heard from the American leaders that "there are things more important than peace," that nuclear war is not that terrible -- that [it] is possible to survive in it and win it, that the Soviet Union is confronted with the choice of either changing its system or being doomed to a destructive war, that if necessary the USA will conduct a "demonstration" nuclear blast to intimidate its foes, etc.

The real results of such activity, the article says, are that "tensions have, alas, grown in the world, the arms race has become even more intensive and dangerous and the threat of nuclear war has, undoubtedly, increased.

But has it brought the desired results for Washington, has it increased at least in some measure the strength and international influence of the USA? No, it has not."

Pointing out that the parity achieved between the USSR and the USA, the Warsaw Treaty and NATO is quite stable, Georgiy Arbatov writes: "Such are the realities, and the whole fuss, the whole terrible clamour set aroung the military issues by the administration have not produced even the slightest hint that it has succeeded in inventing something new that can shatter these realities."

The past eighteen months, the article says, "have shown that the concrete results of the actions by the USA have proved to be directly opposite to the aims set. As it is precisely these actions which have brought about a deep change in public sentiments over a very short period. The world community has become aware with keenness, that was never experienced before, of the existence and growth of nuclear threat. It is on this basis that the anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe and then in the USA has so much gained in strength."

"Washington," Georgiy Arbatov goes on to write, "has also miscalculated in its hopes that the course for the destruction of detente and reversal to cold war, for a crusade against the USSR and the other socialist countries would enable it to rally its allies closely and make them blindly follow into the footsteps of American policy. It has turned out that the question of detente, disarmament and relations with the USSR (including trade) has, contrary to such calculations, become a new apple of discord.

The attempts at improving relations with the allies, strengthening the NATO military bloc does not produce in general any visible result, rather Washington's another [as received] major setback in becoming visible in that field. Differences have increased in all the main directions, the article stresses.

"Differences have become apparent more than ever before in the main area where the NATO alliance is designed to function -- that of security," Academician Arbatov writes. "The West Europeans begin realizing or at least subconsciously feeling that the approaches of the USA and Western Europe to the security problems are increasingly diverging. The words and some deeds of the present administration have strengthened in them the suspicion that Western Europe is for the USA some kind of a forward theatre of military operations, where it will be possible to wage a war against the Warsaw Treaty countries. And if necessary, wage a war also by means of nuclear weapons, while itself sitting snugly aside. Very many people, certainly, understand that this is an illusion, that in unleashing such a war, the USA will not remain aside, but will be involved into it no less than the others. But the Europeans are, naturally, unhappy about such an attitude to Western Europe. They are frightened and angered by it.

George Arbatov notes that 'on the whole relations between the USA and many of its allies have become more complicated, even tense," and continues that the past eighteen months have produced no good results either in relations between the USA and the developing countries."

"They in Washington cannot help feeling their setbacks in foreign policy. This is precisely what explains the fact that the administration started talking of its readiness to hold negotiations with the USSR even on a reduction of arms."

"The political setbacks," the article says, "are forcing Washington to resort to political manoeuvring. But things do not go farther than political manoeuvring designed to reassure the public and deceive it. In addition, it has turned out that per each peace-loving gesture there are several bellicose actions, which are designed, as it were, to reaffirm the invariability of the Reagan administration's policy, its reluctance to give up the militaristic and rabid anti-Soviet course."

"Thus," Georgiy Arbatov continues, "the President's speech in Eureka, where he gave consent to a resumption of talks on limitation and reduction of strategic weapons was followed not only with the speeches in the British Parliament and at the U.S. General Assembly that were permeated with the cold war spirit, but the contents of the memorandum of the National Security Council signed by the President and the Pentagon's directives in the field of defence for 1984-1988 were deliverately made public."

"That document," "the article stresses,"is highly typical for the style of many people in the new administration: It is impudent, unbridled and at the same time light-minded and thoughtless. It is a heap of obvious fake, which made even the outgoing chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff General Jones warn that the attempts at implementing some designs envisaged in the 'directives' would be tantamount to throwing money into a 'bottomless pit.' The 'directives' are at the same time a specimen of bluffing, an attempt at intimidating other countries and 'encouraging' its own self and its allies. The authors of that document have been clearly trapped in their own propaganda both regards the potentialities of their country and as regards the problems faced by others."

"They in Washington," Georgiy Arbatov points out, "have forgotten and are reluctant to recall that successful talks on a limitation of arms, the very prevention of nuclear war necessitate normal relations, relations of peaceful coexistence and detente between countries with different social systems, above all, between the biggest of them -- the USSR and the USA. One cannot hope for preserving peace, while at the same time unleashing an all-out 'political war' against the socialist countries, whipping up the arms race and fomenting hatred towards the USSR.

The article points out that "in the present-day world the course for confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Treay, between the USA and the USSR creates such a political atmosphere, such a situation in international relations, which is conducive to an outbreak and deepening of conflicts. This is a play with fire that is dangerous also for those who start it. In addition this policy of confrontation is absolutely prospectless".

Pointing to the dangers stemming from the present policy of the United States to the cause of peace, to all peoples and the USA itself, Georgiy Arbatov stresses that "those, in whom the U.S. administration sees its adversaries, and today already even the allies of the United States and general public are by no means blind to these dangers and threats. [sentence as received] A fresh reminder of it has been the sharp reaction to the U.S. assistance for the Israeli aggression in Lebanon".

"As far as the nearest future is concerned," Georgiy Arbatov writes in conclusion, "I would risk to say as follows:

The policy of the United States will be as good, as it will not be allowed to become bad, as safe (not only for us, but also for America itself and for its allies) as it will not be allowed to become dangerous, not allowed by the economic and political realities, the policy of other countries, the common sense of the Americans, the striving of peoples for survival. I hope that there will be enough of such factors so that the continuing political process should strengthen realistic fundamentals and reverse American policy to understanding not only the existing differences, but also the very serious, vitally important common interests, the interests of peace, the interests of survival, which require not only talks but also agreements, and a general improvement of relations between the two countries."

U.S. REPORT ON SOVIET-WESTERN TRADE REFUTED

LD160050 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The U.S. Bureau of Statistics has published a report which claims that the Soviet Union depends much more on external trade than is traditionally believed. Our news analyst Mikhail Glebov has a comment, and this is what he writes:

The contention that the Soviet Union greatly depends on external trade, specifically on trade with the West, is obviously old hat. Here we have a rehash of the old idea -- namely, that trading with the West is a real boon for the East, a beneficial array of one-sided advantages, so to speak. At any rate, such thoughts have been expressed by President Reagan and by the CIA head, Casey, who went on record as saying it was next to impossible to conceive how greatly the Soviet Union depended on Western technology.

Yes, indeed, it is hard to grasp all that, especially if we recall that the United States since the early 1960's has acquired twice as many of our licenses as we the American. For instance, as our experts developed gas-welding technology [words indistinct] welding for large-diameter pipes, American and Japanese firms rushed to purchase the licenses. One might just as well cite many other examples and also pronouncements by Western scientists and businessmen to the effect that the Soviet economy has a powerful scientific and technological potential. And trade ties with the West are just one favorable condition for the development of that potential. But it is by no means an obligatory condition. I won't go into that since something else is noteworthy.

Why has the American Bureau of Statistics chosen this very time to present the Soviet economy as dependent on commerce with the West? Well, just a few months ago the data on the share of external commerce in the Soviet economy, being under 10 percent, was not queried at all. But the report claims a figure up to 30 percent. One involuntarily recalls CIA methods. For instance, the way it suddenly discovered a shortage of oil in the Soviet Union when the Gulf nations questioned the American thesis about a Soviet intention to lay hands on Middle Eastern oil, or the way Soviet defense spending as good as doubled overnight on the eve of a debate on the American military budget.

Now what has impelled the statistical bureau to follow this example? The secret is revealed by its head [words indistinct]. The report is meant to show that the Soviet Union is highly vulnerable to the economic sanctions of the West. And the Reagan administration needs this argument and badly [words indistinct]. It wants to draw the allies into sanctions against socialist countries. Although afraid, the allies are reluctant to give up mutually advantageous trade with the East. A stiffening of the American sanctions for the gas pipeline project Siberia-Western Europe has aroused a storm of indignation -- even in Britain, known as a loyal American ally. The political pressure falls short of the goal. And here is where the Bureau of Statistics steps in with its wishful thinking.

U.S. TRADE MOVES AGAINST USSR OPPOSED, REBUFFED

LD151910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] As AP reported today, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has sent a message to President Reagan sharply condemning the economic trade sanctions introduced by Washington with respect to the USSR. It stressed that such measures, which are not in the framework of normal trade relations between two countries, can lead only to the further undermining of the United States' international reputation.

Here is a commentary on the latest news by Yuriy Kornilov, journalist on international affairs:

The protests against Washington's so-called discriminatory measures are becoming more widespread in the United States itself. It continues to provoke a genuine storm in West Europe; this is natural. After all, sober-minded Western politicians and businessmen are aware of the fact that the notorious American sanctions are aimed not only at trying to bring influence on the USSR but at undermining the economic positions of Western states, the competitors of the United States. Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG stated with total justification that Washington's attempts to use economic trade ties to exert pressure on the Soviet Union are a ridiculous absurdity.

As for Washington's calculations about wielding the truncheon of sanctions to inflict a blow on the economy of its own partners and allies, these calculations are being met with an extremely unambiguous rebuff. A few days ago in Leningrad, an agreement was signed between the USSR Foreign Trade Bank and a consortium of West German banks by which the consortium has undertaken the financing of the construction of the gas pipeline from Urengoy to the Western frontier of the USSR. From Tokyo has come a report that Japan has refused Washington's demand that exports to our country of equipment produced under American licenses be halted.

IMPACT OF U.S. TARIFFS ON WORLD STEEL ANALYZED

LD151934 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov writes: The U.S. Department of Commerce is studying, at the insistence of the country's leading steel-making companies, the issue of increasing customs tariffs on all steel imports in the United States. The decision to this effect, according to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, may be taken as early as next August. It will be directed first of all against the steel industries of Western Europe whose products are gaining ever more ground in the American market. American industrialists are going drastically to raise prices of U.S.-made steel and steel products immediately after this decision takes effect. This, the newspaper believes, will trigger off the chain reaction of price increases for products of other industries, above all the automotive industry and machine-building.

The U.S. steel companies' complaints essentially boil down to claims that West European steel is much cheaper than U.S.-made steel because of government subsidies. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, the British Government subsidizes up to 40 percent of British steel exports to the United States, the French Government subsidizes 30 per cent of the country's steel exports to the USA and the West German Government 8 per cent.

By mounting lobbyist pressure on Congress and the White House, the U.S. corporations prefer to pass over in silence the fact that the cheaper prices of West European and Japanese steel are explained not only by the subsidies. They are in a large measure kept low because European and Japanese steel-melting factories are fitted out with more up-to-date equipment and boast a higher level of mechanisation and automation than American factories, many of which have not been refurbished since the great depression of the 1930's.

The West Europeans, however, are not going to retreat without a fight in the escalating "steel war" with their overseas adversaries. They cannot agree, according to Kjeld Olesen, Danish foreign minister who was elected chairman of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, with the American arguments that the cost of their steel exports to the United States is a violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. He told jounalists that U.S. protectionist policy and the continued deterioration of relations between Washington and its Western allies will feature most prominently on the agenda on the EEC Ministerial Council's session opening in Brussels on July 20.

In Kjeld Olesen's opinion, the toughening by the United States of its protectionist measures may provoke other wars, in particular "agricultrual war."

U.S. PLANS 'STRONG-ARM METHODS' ON EEC SUGAR

PM151515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in P. Golub "The World Today" roundup: "Protectionist Stick"]

[Text] When an ancient merchant's nerves could not stand the strain of competitive combat he rolled up his sleeves and... got rid of his excessively brisk competitor. This was the first instance of protectionism in trade. The use of "strong-arm methods" in trade relations among Western competitors is now considered normal. Here is an example:

As though it were a matter of course, an AP correspondent reported from Washington that the U.S. administration has threatened to take "actions against West European sugar subsidies." The fact is that the EEC provides special subsidies for the export of sugar at low prices from the Common Market countries. Consequently, the "European" sugar imported into the United States brings down the prices on the U.S. market and cuts the profits of companies there. So Uncle Sam decided to "roll up his sleeves" and fetch the tried and tested "protectionist stick" from the arsenal....

It is no suprise that protectionist morality reigns in relations among the Western "trading partners." In the name of profits, the "partners" are prepared at any moment to forget "coordinated economic policy," Atlantic solidarity" and other widely used myths....

EXPANSION OF RADIO 'PROPAGANDA WARFARE' SCORED

VOA Studio, Hughes Remarks

LD151432 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 15 TASS — The Reagan administration is mounting psychological warfare against the countries of the socialist community and developing states.

During the opening ceremony of a new "Voice of America" studio in New York, John Hughes, director of that subversive radio centre, said that it had begun broadcasting in two more languages for the southern areas of the USSR and also for Afghanistan and Iran.

Washington's propaganda mouthpiece is now poisoning the air in 41 languages during a total of 950 hours a week. The tasks of the radio centre, Hughes told a New York TIMES correspondent, include large-scale propaganda of the views of the U.S. administration.

Hughes stressed, for instance, that although the radio centre's programmes attach increasing attention to Asian, African and Latin American countries, the Warsaw Treaty countries and primarily the Soviet Union remained the principal "area of operation" of the radio centre. "Voice of America" bases its "work" on falsification and misinterpretation of facts, downright slander (?and stale) advertisements of the "American way of life".

A special "advisory team," including representatives of the emigre rabble as "leading specialists" on socialist countries, has been set up to improve work in this area, the "Voice" director said.

The escalation of propaganda warfare demands money, and the Reagan administration does not spare funds for the radio saboteurs. The annual budget of the "Voice of America" has already reached 109 million dollars. Hughes said in a talk with a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent that next year the budget will grow by another 30 per cent.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said in its comment on Hughes's statements that the Reagan administration has come to power resolved to enhance the role of broadcasting as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy and to use the "Voice of America" as an offensive weapon in the battle of ideas against the Soviet Union.

Tools of U.S. Subversion

LD151816 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 15 Jul 82

["Washington's Voices of Subversion" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. administration is stepping up its propaganda and psychological war against developing states and other countries whose governments [word indistinct] policy independently from Washington. A new studio of the Voice of America radio station, which is one main poisoner of radio waves and a mouthpiece of the U.S. government's expansionist policy, opened in New York,. The VOA currently beams a daily 950 hours of broadcasts in 41 languages to Africa, Asia and Latin America. Subversive propaganda has become an important political tool of U.S. interference in the home affairs of other countries. The countries of Latin and expecially Central America, where the United States actively [word indistinct] the most reactionary regimes such as those in Chile, Haiti, El Salvador and Honduras and where it spreads ill-intentioned slander distorting the true nature of the national liberation and other progressive movements of the Western Hemisphere, have lately become the target of intensified propaganda brainwashing.

It is claimed for example, that it is the "growth of oil prices" and the "Marxist doctrine," not the sway of American monopolies rapaciously exploiting the natural resources and peoples of Central America or the bloody rampage of the local oligarchy and the military, that are responsible for tensions and social outbursts. These allegations are voiced by none other than President Reagan himself, who made these claims at a meeting with the VOA's staff on the occasion of the radio station's 40th anniversary. The United States continues its dirty undeclared war against Afghanistan, simultaneously escalating its propaganda campaign against the Afghan people.

The Voice of America launched additional anti-Afghan programs in the Pashto language. The American poisoners of radio waves mainly build their broadcasts around lies, falsehoods, all kinds of insinuations and openly provocative inventions.

The radio stations Liberty, Free Europe, funded by the Central Intelligence Agency, have long been hornets' nests of subversive activity against many countries. The CIA in recent years has orchestrated broadcasts of over 40 subversive radio stations scattered all over the world. Their task is to artificially cultivate the atmosphere of hysteria and worked-up nervosity, conduct propaganda in a way to provoke crisis situations and sow fear. The U.S. administration hopes that the propaganda brainwashing of the population of different countries will facilitate U.S. economic, ideological and military penetration into [word indistinct] of the world and make people inured to the thought that Washington has a "natural right" to claim the role of the world policeman and interfere in the life of other countries and nations.

In its radio broadcasts to other countries Washington seeks to publicise and exculpate its policy of aggression and hegemonism.

MALIK COMMENTS ON SUPPRESSION OF PRC MUSLIMS

LD151940 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Aleksandr Malik commentary]

[Text] A Chinese had long been wistfully looking at the house of his neighbor, (Mahmud Ismail), a Uighur, and one day he threw a grenade in his yard, killing three of (Ismail's) family. It was not the Chinese who was tried, but (Mahmud Ismail), and since the killer and the judge were both Chinese, the verdict was the death penalty for (Mahmud Ismail) and the confiscation of his property. The Chinese neighbor at last got what he had longed for.

This outrageous incident took place in the Xinjiang capital, Urumqi, not in the years of the Cultural Revolution, when Uighurs, most of whom are Muslims, were persecuted and killed, but as recently as 2 years ago. Since then, the leaders in Beijing have been talking about the mistakes made with regard to the Muslim community in China and promising to correct them. However, recent reports from Xinjiang suggest most of these promises have remained on paper. This, by the way, is also noted by Muslims in neighboring countries. They cannot remain indifferent to see that other Muslims are still being persecuted, forbidden to go on pilgrimage to Muslim shrines, discriminated against in civic matters as well as in religious worship.

Beijing's attitude to Islam has been called hypocritical by the Imam of Karachi [name indistinct]. He told correspondents that the Chinese leaders, paying lip service to Islam, help the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and kill Muslims on the one hand, and on the other, oppress the Muslim minority in their own country.

Meanwhile, reports from China indicate that most Muslims are suspicious about so-called reforms in Xinjiang. Many, for fear of reprisals, unwillingly visit newly-opened mosques, preferring to worship in small groups secretly. What also makes the Uighurs mistrust the Beijing authorities is their policy of forcible assimilation which, with the start of the so-called reforms in Xinjiang, has been intensified, let alone eased. Every month more Chinese arrive in Xinjiang from central areas: several thousand Chinese are said to have come there last August alone. [sentence as heard] The living standards of the Uighurs and other ethnic minorities, and this is officially recognized, are among the lowest in China. In many communities the peasants earn an average of 6 or 7 yuan a month each, and yet most of the farm produce is taken from the region to the Chinese populated areas. This official policy does not seem (?haphazard). Beijing apparently things that it is easier to control starving people, to make them work at military projects and build strategic roads, which now cover much of Xinjiang.

PRC'S ACTIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA CRITICIZED

LD142150 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Commentary by (Boris Balasanov)]

[Text] Chinese leaders speak a lot of their support for the national liberation movements in southern Africa and opposition to racism and apartheid. Here are a few facts to prove that their deeds differ greatly from their words.

The annual volume of trade between China and South Africa has reached $400 million. China is buying copper, lead, cobalt and other metals, and despite UN sanctions, sells to South Africa some types of strategic raw materials and arms. The UGANDAN (STAR) has reported that China is outlining an agreement on oil sales to South Africa. It is a strange way, to say the least, to combat apartheid by giving the regime economic and military support and weakening the isolation of the racists in the international arena.

The distance between the words and deeds of Chinese politicians on the issue of the liberation movements in Southern Africa is even greater. For many years, Beijing has been supplying Pretoria with uniforms and equipment for the police and prisons. Recently, the South African press reported that China has informed Prime Minister Botha of its readiness to support the South African policy in Angola and Namibia. This means that Beijing is ready to continue its backing of racist subversion against Angola and punitive operations on Namibian territory occupied by South African troops.

For a long time already, China has been supplying the anti-Angolan groups UNITA and FNLA with money and arms. The groups are also helped by South Africa and the American Central Intelligence Agency. They hope to undermine popular government in Angola militarily.

What is the reason for the growing cooperation of Beijing with Pretoria and other reactionary regimes? The main reason is the anti-Soviet direction of the Chinese foreign policy. Beijing (?terms) automatically as its enemies all liberation and progressive movements that don't share the Chinese anti-Soviet stand and consider the Soviet Union their friend and ally. Anti-Soviet feelings are the grounds for the rapprochement of China with South Africa and other reactionary regimes and their imperialist patrons, primarily the United States.

DUNAYEV NOTES WASHINGTON'S TIES WITH TAIWAN

LD160316 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] George Shultz, who has been appointed U.S. secretary of state, declared to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he will insist on the unrestricted sale of American military aircraft to Taiwan. U.S. policy toward Taiwan was one of the issues of disagreement between Haig and Reagan's advisers, who are closely tied with Taiwan financially, especially Michael Deaver. It seems that Haig's successor will be more pliable.

So far there have been no commentaries from Beijing on Shultz's statement, but AFP notes that Beijing's worst suspicions concerning the Reagan administration's relations with Taiwan are being confirmed. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved the appointment of George Shultz as secretary of state. His appointment must now be confirmed by the Senate. The vote is expected to take place this evening, Washington time.

NORTHEAST ASIA

MOSCOW MEETINGS MARK MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION

PM151339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] Soviet people, together with the fraternal Mongolian people, are currently celebrating the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. An 8 July festive meeting of representatives of Moscow working people was devoted to this noteworthy event.

The keynote speaker, N.V. Sviridov, chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, noted that for all these years the USSR and Mongolia have followed shoulder to shoulder the path of friendship and fraternal cooperation. The fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the MPRP, based on a common world outlook and unity of aims, is constantly strengthening. An invaluable contribution to the development of Soviet-Mongolian relations is made by the regular meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and U. Tsedenbal.

B. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, stressed that V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe-Baatar were at the source of this invaluable friendship. The victory of the People's Revolution, for which the Great October was an inspiring example, radically changed the fate of the Mongolian people. Developing close political, economic and cultural ties with fraternal countries, Mongolia is making a worthy contribution to the cause of consolidating the socialist communitys' unity and cohesion:

The meeting participants wished their Mongolian brothers big new successes in building socialism and implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials took part in the meeting. It was attended by a delegation of the Federation of Mongolian Organizations for Peace and Friendship and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, led by D. Purev, deputy chairman of the Society's Central Council.

Mongolian Embassy Reception

PM150849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

["Text"] D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 9 July on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

The reception was attended by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations and a delegation of the Federation of Mongolian Organizations for Peace and Friendship and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by D. Purev, deputy chairman of the Society's Central Council.

TASS CITES CRITICISM OF JAPAN'S DEFENSE BUDGET

LD150748 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo July 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

"Clear the roads, tanks are going!" proclaims a cartoon published in the influential bourgeois newspaper MAINICHI in response to a recent decision by the Japanese Government to increase the country's military budget next year by 7.35 percent. The caricature shows an enormous tank which at any moment may crush a woman on a hospital trolley symbolising the "social security" budget article.

The cartoon most strikingly reveals processes taking place in recent years in Japan and dangerous for the cause of peace and security in the Far East.

Since 1957, when the first "defence construction plan" was adopted, Japan's ruling quarters have been steadily increasing its military expenditures, reaching the astronomical figure of 2.6 trillion this year. Next year the government resolved to increase it by almost 200,000 million yen. Thus, Japan's military spending as compared with the first year of the first military plan will increase 20-fold. In 1983, expenditures on the other articles of the state budget are to be reduced by the government by at least five percent "in view of bigger financial difficulties."

The lion's share of military appropriations is earmarked for the equipment of the so-called "Self-Defence Forces" set up in defiance of the constitution of the country with the most sophisticated types of arms including missiles. Tanks also appeared in Japan's armed forces, though the Japanese generals for a long time refrained from using them for various reasons. Last year, the first armoured division was set up in Hokkaido following a decision by the government. It is armed with Japanese-made "M-7" tanks, self-propelled artillery, armoured cars, missile launchers and other military hardware.

The Japanese newspaper "MAINICHI" has not accidentally carried the cartoon on the "tank onslaught" on the vital interests of the people. The rumble of tank tracks is becoming dangerously loud on the Japanese islands.

U.S. PRESSURING JAPAN TO HELP ARM ROK

PM151027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder: "Seoul Puppets' Ambitions"; from "The World Today" feature compiled by R. Tuchnin]

[Text] The fact that South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok has arrived in Tokyo for talks with his Japanese colleague, Sakurauchi, straight after a visit to the United States can in no way be called a coincidence. In Washington he surely received instructions on how best to indoctrinate his Japanese interlocutors to obtain the long-awaited multibillion credits.

The thing is that desperate haggling has been going on ever since last summer over these loans destined for the accelerated militarization of the South Korean regime. At first Seoul demanded a most enormous sum for this purpose — $10 billion. When Japan responded by refusing, the South Korean rulers decided to moderate their appetites and agreed to $6 billion. But they do not want to back down any further.

The Seoul clique's very ambitious stance is accounted for by the fact that it is backed by the United States, which is seeking to turn South Korea into a military outpost in Southeast Asia. The Pentagon, which has more than 40,000 of its soldiers there, is not ceasing deliveries of modern weapons and combat hardware to Seoul, including aircraft, tanks and tactical missiles. And now the American administration is making efforts to involve its Japanese ally, on whom strong pressure is being put in this context, in the rapid arming of South Korea. Washington clearly wants to kill two birds with one stone -- to strengthen the Seoul puppets' military potential at someone else's expense and, at the same time, to slightly economically weaken its Japanese partner, which is increasingly heavily competing with the United States in world trade.

This is why Yi Pom-sok is behaving so self-confidently and pretentiously at the talks in Tokyo -- for his guardians on the other side of the Ocean hold the strings of the protracted Japanese-South Korean haggling in their hands, and he is nothing more than an obedient toy.

OGARKOV MEETS WITH PHILIPPINES CHIEF OF STAFF

PM151319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 7 July, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Gen Fabian Ver, chief of the Philippines Armed Forces General Staff, who is in the Soviet Union. A conversation was held between Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Gen Fabian Ver on questions of mutual interest. Adm N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, chief of the Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate, took part in the talk.

KUZNETSOV CITES SRV ENVOY'S 'FRUITFUL WORK'

PM150953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin on 9 July.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, V.V. Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the ambassador on the high award, which marks his great, fruitful work in developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. He noted that the unity and cohesion of the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation serve as a guarantee of the successful resolution of the tasks of communist and socialist building set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress. The close collaboration between the USSR and the SRV and their unity of views on the vital problems of today were again demonstrated in the course of the recent Moscow meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and Le Duan.

Nguyen Huu Mai expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the high assessment of this activity, which he attributes to the Communist Party and people of Vietnam.

In the common struggle for socialism and communism, the ambassador said, our parties and peoples tirelessly make every effort to further strengthen and develop the crystal-pure relations of comradeship and fraternity between the SRV and the Soviet Union. The USSR constantly gives powerful support and great, selfless assistance to the Vietnamese people in the spirit of high proletarian internationalism.

The presentation was attended by O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials, as well as diplomatic staff of the SRV Embassy in the USSR.

On the same day, a talk took place between V.V. Kuznetsov and Nguyen Huu Mai, passing in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRK

LD160326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Talks were completed and an agreement signed in Moscow today on the provision of Soviet economic and technical aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the construction of projects and the carrying out of work in the period up to 1985. Further development of cooperation between the two countries is envisaged in the fields of agriculture, transportation, communications, health services and education and in other sectors of the national economy.

SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK ECONOMIC TALKS COMPLETED

PM150845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] A meeting of the chairmen of the national sections of the Soviet-Czechoslovak intergovernmental Commission for Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place in Uzhgorod (USSR) and Kosice (CSSR) 5-9 July.

Guided by the agreements between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, on the further all-round deepening of Soviet-Czechoslovak ties, the meeting examined concrete questions of production and scientific and technical cooperation between the fraternal countries.

The main attention was devoted to questions of foreign trade shipments between the USSR and the CSSR, the joint construction and modernization of a number of industrial enterprises and projects on Soviet and Czechoslovak territory and the deepening of cooperation in the sphere of the creation and production of industrial robots and their introduction into various sectors of the national economy.

The two countries' delegations familiarized themselves with the work of a number of industrial enterprises and scientific research organizations in the USSR and the CSSR and the Chop-Batevo rail junction and with the construction of a new railroad border crossing in the region of Uzhgorod.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Czechoslovak delegation by V. Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy premier of the CSSR.

ROMANOV RECEIVES GDANSK VODSHIP PZPR CHIEF

PM151249 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 July 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Party Obkom, received S. Bejger, first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee, in the Smolnyy.

G.V. Romanov described the main avenues of the Leningrad party organization's activity to implement the 26th party congress decisions, the country's Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the preparations by city and oblast working people for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. During the friendly conversation, the importance of further strengthening Soviet-Polish friendship and galvanizing the ties between sister cities was stressed. Other questions were also touched on.

N.A. Suslov, secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, took part in the conversation.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS PZPR PLENUM ON YOUTH

LD160240 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] The ninth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee opened in Warsaw today. It is devoted to key problems in the party's work among the youth. The report of the party Central Committee Politburo to the plenum was presented by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Taking part in the plenum are the leaders of the United Peasants Party, the Democratic Party and youth organizations.

The education of the youth and party work with that generation are burning issues for Poland. The deficiencies in these fields have in the past been exploited by the enemies of socialism in Poland. The counterrevolution again made active use of youths in its attempts to cause disturbances last spring, so it is no accident that a special plenum of the PZPR Central Committee is being devoted to work among youth.

KUZNETSOV GIVES AWARD TO HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD151926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order ot the Friendship of Peoples to Matyas Szuros, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the ambassador on the high award, which marks his great work in the development and strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Republic of Hungary.

He said: A determining factor in the development and strengthening of all-round Soviet-Hungarian ties and, figuratively speaking, of their vitality, are the regular meetings between Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Kadar.

Matyas Szuros expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for the high estimation of his activity.

ROMANIAN MILITARY JURISTS VISIT USSR

PM15117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit of Military Jurists"]

[Text] A delegation of military jurists from Romania led by Maj Gen Justice Nicolae Iscrulescu, Romanian deputy prosecutor and chief military prosecutor, was in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the chief military prosecutor. The delegation members had meetings with Col Gen Justice A.G. Gornyy, chief military procurator, Lt Gen Justice S.S. Maksimov, chief of the Military Tribunal Directorate, and Lt Gen Justice G.I. Bushuyev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court collegium for military cases. They also familiarized themselves with the work of the organs of military justice in the Red-Banner Volga Military District and visited the historical revolutionary sites of Moscow and Ulyanovsk.

The delegation was received by State Counselor 1st Class N.A. Bazhenov, USSR first deputy procurator general, and Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation of Romanian military jurists departed for home.

TRIALS OF ALBANIANS IN KOSOVO REPORTED

LD152344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] It is reported from Belgrade that in the Autonomous Region of Kosovo the trials have been held of a group of people of Albanian nationality accused of antistate activity aimed at undermining the constitutional structure of Yugoslavia. Judging by the publications of the Yugoslav press, the internal political situation in Kosovo remains complex, and isolated clashes on nationalistic grounds have occurred.

KONSTANTINOV ON PORTUGUESE ABOLITION OF COUNCIL

LD152358 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2000 GMT 15 Jul 82

["A Threat to the Gains of the Portuguese Revolution" -- commentary by Yuriy Konstantinov]

[Text] The Portuguese parliament, the Assembly of the Republic, has approved an amendment to the constitution abolishing the Council of the Revolution, an important body which functions in an advisory capacity to the president of the republic and is also the highest legislative body on military matters.

The Council of the Revolution played a prominent role in the consolidation of the April Revolution, determinedly supporting and safeguarding democratic changes in the country, the nationalization of the major industrial enterprises and of the banks, the agrarian reform and worker control of production.

The Council of the Revolution had a major role in the implementation of the decolonization policy through which Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands attained independence.

Throughout all these years the Council of the Revolution has been the main obstacle to the attempts by the reactionary forces and the rightwing parties to liquidate the Portuguese revolution of the carnations. But the ruling center-right alliance carried out a great offensive against the Council of the Revolution composed of military and civilians dedicated to the cause of the revolution and democracy. The leaders of the alliance truly groveled before socialist leader Mario Soares in order to secure the 213 parliamentary majority needed to abolish the Council of the Revolution. In exchange for the socialist votes, they promised to support Mario Soares as a candidate in the next presidential elections. And the socialist leader, moved by his fixed idea to be president, even at the expense of having to support the rightwing parties, accepted this truly treasonable agreement with the ruling coalition for the abolition of the president's advisory body.

Yet Mario Soares and his group have in the past often declared that the role of guarantor of the constitution and watchdog over the faithful preservation of the spirit of the April 1974 revolution could and should be played precisely by the Council of the Revolution. Obviously the leaders of the Socialist Party shifted their stand in the last few years and have now embarked on the course of collusion with the rightwing parties seeking to restore the power of the monopolies and big landowners in the country.

The abolition of the Council of the Revolution is yet another step in the offensive of the rightwing forces against democracy. The Portuguese Communist Party, the Portuguese Democratic Movement and the National Intersindical [General Confederation of Portuguese Workers] -- the country's largest trade union federation -- have urged the Portuguese democrats and patriots to unite and determinedly defend the ideals of the April Revolution.

LISBON DENIES NATO BASE ON PORTO SANTO

LD160110 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] According to the Lisbon weekly EXPRESSO, talks on turning the island of Porto Santo into a NATO military base have entered their final stage. EXPRESSO reports that work is being carried out to upgrade the island's port. In this connection, our observer Mikhail Kremnev writes:

The center-right alliance government has denied these reports by claiming that what is going on is merely repair work. Facts, however, indicate otherwise. They indicate that a new port is being built on Porto Santo which will be capable of receiving NATO tankers and warships and U.S. aircraft carriers.

As it happens, the chairman of the parliamentary Committee for Defense Affairs, Angelo Correia, has confirmed reports on the construction of a port, which, to use his own words, might be used for military purposes.

With its talk about alleged repair work, the center-right government would like to divert the attention of the Portuguese public from the threat it could face if the island were to become a NATO base. Speaking on television, the Portuguese defense minister said that the setting up of military bases on Portuguese territory is a question to be decided in Lisbon, not in Brussels or Washington. But the commander of the joint NATO Atlantic forces, Admiral Train, has different views on the matter. He said that it has basically been decided to build a military base on Porto Santo and that the NATO Council is ready to allocate the necessary funds.

It is obvious that the setting up of a new forward NATO base in Porto Santo poses a direct threat to the safety of the inhabitants of the Madeira Archipelago. Peace supporters recently held a demonstration there demanding that the Pinto Balsemao government give up the idea of turning Porto Santo into yet another Atlantic base.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON BASTILLE DAY

LD142058 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- Negotiations, contacts pursued on a clear basis, without any formalism, are means that must help overcome the difficulties existing in the world. This was noted today by the Ambassador of France to the Soviet Union Claude Arnaud. He spoke on Soviet television in connection with the day of the capture of Bastille, a national holiday of France.

The ambassador stressed that it is precisely in this spriti that the French side evaluates the cooperation between France and the Soviet Union in the economic, cultural and scientific fields.

"We, he said, are concerned to see our trade and industrial ties continued and developed."

Noting the importance of the French-Soviet agreement signed in 1981, the ambassador said that "in the current year, too, we would also wish to see concluded other contracts that would give our economic relations a balanced nature."

Speaking about the scientific cooperation between the two countries, and about the joint Soviet-French space flight, Claude Arnaud pointed out the "impeccable holding of a series of scientific experiments many of which are absolutely new and were carried out with the use of French equipment."

"These accomplishments give one the measure of the possibilities for cooperation between the two countries. Let the coming years, too, give us favourable conditions for similar joint actions," the ambassador stressed.

OFFICIALS CONFER WITH PARIS NATIONAL BANK AIDE

G.I. Marchuk

PM140907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Discussion of Cooperation Questions"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received R. (Tom), general administrator of the Paris National Bank, on 6 July. There was a discussion of questions of developing cooperation between the USSR and France in the scientific, technical economic spheres.

Kostandov, Alkhimov

PM141557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received (R. Tom), general administrator of the Paris National Bank, on 8 July. V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, took part in the conversation.

CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO NORWAY

PM150847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Oslo, 9 Jul -- A delegation of Soviet party workers headed by N.V. Belyayev, secretary of Murmanskiy CPSU Obkom, was in Norway for 7 days under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Norweigian Communist Party [NKP]. The delegation had meetings and talks with H. Kleven, chairman of the NKP, and other members of the Communist Party leadership, familiarized itself with the work of the Nordland County party organization and visited a number of enterprises.

The Soviet delegation expressed solidarity with the Norweigian Communists' struggle for peace, detente and disarmament and in defense of the working people's interests. The Norwegian comrades reaffirmed their resolve to continue to actively advocate the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and in this connection particularly stressed the topicality and importance of the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

NAPLES DELEGATION VISIT USSR, MEETS ZAGLADIN

PM151029 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 9 Jul 82 p 15

[G1.C. report: "Valenzi Visits Baku and Moscow, Meets With Zagladin"]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- Some 10 years ago a Neapolitan Christian Democrat promoted his city's twinning with the capital of Azerbaijan, Baku. Yesterday we welcomed here a large delegation from Naples -- over 65 people -- headed by Major [and PCI Central Committee Member] Maurizio Valenzi, before its return to Italy.

Valenzi and his accompanying delegation had several political and cultural meetings, including one with the president of the Azerbaijani Republic. There was also a public event in front of over 10,000 people at which a road name for Naples was inauguarated.

A protocol for the development of tourist and cultural and also economic exchanges was signed before the end of the brief visit. In Moscow there was further entertainment at the House of Friendship, and the delegation met with Mayor Promyslov. Comrade Valenzi was received by [CPSU International Relations Section first deputy chief] Comrade Vadim Zagladin. He told journalists that the meeting was "very cordial" and that during the conversation the Soviet side lamented the present shortage of contacts with the Italian Government.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING TURKISH AMBASSADOR -- Moscow July 15 TASS -- Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Nikita Ryzhov has held a luncheon in honour of the Ambassador of the Turkish Republic to the USSR Ercument Yavuzalp in connection with his departure for home. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 15 Jul 82 LD]

ANDROPOV, PONOMAREV MEET WITH SYRIAN CP GROUP

LD152036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Andropov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Brutents, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee on 15 July with a Communist Party of Syria delegation comprising Bakdash, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, Faysal, deputy general secretary of the party Central Committee, and As-Samad and Shikhu, members of the Central Committee Political Bureau.

During the meeting, which passed in warm, comradely atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on questions relating to the present international situation and particularly the situation in the Near East and to the further development of fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Syria resolutely condemned Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon, which is being carried out with the direct complicity of U.S. imperialism. The participants in the meeting stated the solidarity of their parties with the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots who are courageously defending their legitimate national rights and interests against the encroachments of Zionism and imperialism.

The Soviet side expressed firm support for the Syrian Arab Republic and its freedom-loving people, who are withstanding the pressure of imperialist forces and their expansionist aspirations.

The CPSU and the Communist Party of Syria resolutely demand that Israel's aggression be terminated and that the aggressor's forces be withdrawn from Lebanese territory in accordance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council. It was stated that the attempts at open military interference by the United States in Lebanon are contributing to continuation of the aggression and are exacerbating tension still further.

Report On Talks

LD151934 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- Representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the Communist Party of Syria (CPS) have strongly condemned Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon waged with the direct complicity of U.S. imperialism. This is pointed out in a report on today's meeting at the CPSU Central Committee between Yuriy Andropov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Karen Brutens, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, and a delegation from the Communist Party of Syria, including Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the CPS Central Committee, and Zuhayr Abd As-Samad and Raml Shikhu, members of the Political Bureau of the CPS Central Committee.

The atrocities perpetrated in Lebanon represent a heinous crime against humanity committed by imperialism, the report emphasises.

The participants in the meeting stated their parties' solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots who are courageouly defending their legitimate national rights and interests against encroachments by Zionism and imperialism. The Soviet side expressed firm support to the Syrian Arab Republic and its freedom-loving people which is withstanding the pressure of imperialist forces and countering their expansionist designs.

The CPSU and the CPS vigorously demand an end to the Israeli aggression and the withdrawal of the aggressor's troops from Lebanese territory in accordance with the U.N. Security Council's decisions.

It was declared that U.S. attempts at open military interference in Lebanon facilitate the continuation of the aggression and heighten tension even further.

The CPS delegation spoke highly of the Soviet Union's position with regard to developments in Lebanon and its assistance to the Palestinian resistance movement, the Lebanese national patriotic forces and Syria. This position is further confirmation of the principled course of the CPSU and the Soviet state in support of the just cause of the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism, the report says.

The representatives of the CPSU and the CPS declared that Israel's piratic actions and the current dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East are directly linked to the overall aggressive course of U.S. imperialist circles aimed at subverting detente and building up international tension. This course is countered by an unswerving peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The sides declared that the CPSU and the CPS will continue their efforts in the future as well to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

PERFORMANCE OF SOVIET ARMS IN LEBANON DEFENDED

LD161032 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- REUTER and other Western news services are nowadays running news dispatches with doctored figures of the losses suffered by Israel and Syria in combat technology. These dispatches inflate Syrian losses, with emphasis laid on the technology supplied to Syria under Soviet-Syrian agreements. At the same time the Israeli authorities and propaganda services, having imposed strict censorship on news coverage from Lebanon, do not disclose Israeli losses but limit themselves to discourses on the "superiority" of Israeli combat technology and weapons -- or to be more precise, U.S.-made technology and weapons used by the aggression.

Real facts are different, however.

The Israeli-American plan for the swift rout of the armed forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian troops staying in Lebanon by decision of the Arab League and the Lebanese Government has collapsed. The aggressor's forces, hoping to stage a three-day "blitzkrieg," came against the staunch persistance of the Palestinians and Syrians.

The Syrian troops, using Soviet-made weapons and combat technology, have inflicted heavy losses on Israeli troops in repelling the attacks of the aggressor. Altogether 120 Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles and several air-defense missile units have been destroyed and 67 aircraft, including up-to-date U.S.-made F-15 and F-16 fighters, downed. The attempts of the Israeli Air Force to strafe Syrian positions in violation of the ceasefure agreement have been effectively repelled with the help of Soviet-made missiles.

These figures testify to the quality and potentialities of Soviet-made weaponry and show that the Syrian personnel have properly mastered it.

Certain Western observers admit that the losses suffered by Israel during its aggression against Lebanon exceed the corresponding figures for the period of the Israeli perfidious attack on Arab countries in 1967. They also draw attention to the declining morale of Israeli troops and to ever more frequent desertions.

The withholding of statistics on Israeli losses and gross lies on that matter pursue the obvious goal of justifying the huge spending on the war of aggression in Lebanon in the eyes of the Israeli public and to use "psychologic warfare" methods to break the will of the defenders of west Beirut and its population.

There can be no doubt that the piratic Israeli aggression with the direct support of the United States has caused a strong rebuff and universal denunciation. Obviously, harsh retribution awaits those who have embarked on the dangerous road of aggression and genocide.

Dunayev Comment

LD160210 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Jul 82

[From the portion of "The World Today" program devoted to the situation in Lebanon; presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Government has held a meeting attended by President Sarkis. The official communique says that the Council of Ministers supports the efforts of the president, the prime minister and the foreign minister aimed at getting the Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces out of Lebanon. Local political circles note in this connection that the pressure -- great pressure, crude pressure exerted by both the American representative Habib and the Israelis, who occupy a considerable part of Lebanese territory -- is telling on the Lebanese authorities.

A planned Israeli-American blitzkrieg has failed. The forces of the aggressor met with the courageous resistance of the Palestinians and Syrians. Syrian forces using Soviet weapons and combat equipment repulsed the attacks of the aggressor, inflicting considerable losses on the Israeli forces. One hundred and twenty Israeli tanks and armored personnel carriers and several missile and antiaircraft batteries have been destroyed and 67 Israeli military aircraft, including the much-praised and ultra-modern F-15 and F-16 American fighters, have been shot down. Also, Soviet missiles helped to successfully beat back Israeli aircraft attempting to fire on Syrian positions in contravention of the cease-fire agreement. All this testifies to the quality of Soviet weapons, and their capability is a credit to Syrian personnel, who have demonstrated their proper training.

Israel is concealing information about its human and material losses in order to help justify to the Israeli public the huge cost of the aggression against Lebanon and to stop moral from falling even further in the Israeli Army, which is experiencing large-scale desertions. The concealing of such information is also part of the psychological warfare being employed by Israel to break the spirit of the defenders and population of west Beirut.

AAPSO COMMITTEE GREETS 'ARAFAT, JUNBLATT

LD151830 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow TASS -- The Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has addressed today a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the national-patriotic forces, wishing them successes in the struggle against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

On these days, the message points out, massive actions of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples are being held all over the Soviet Union. Their participants are wrathfully stigmatizing the barbaric crimes and genocide perpetrated by the Israeli aggressor. The Soviet people resolutely demand that Israel lift its siege of west Beirut, withdraw troops from Lebanon, respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon and the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The legendary courage and staunchness of the fighters against the aggression, the message says, have once again confirmed, and even more convincingly than any time in the past, for the whole world to see that it is precisely PLO and its political leadership which are the true and sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, a worthy and recognized member of the international community.

Addressing the session of the Presidium, Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said among other things: "The short-sighted Israeli politicians, who have turned into an obedient tool of American imperialism, are dooming the people of Israel to a hopeless and long-time confrontation against the Arab peoples. This arouses wrath and anger among world public which is convincingly seen from the recent voting at the U.N. on the question of putting an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon, the world-wide campaign of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people."

The members of the Presidium have expressed resolute support for the demand of international organizations that a commission be set up to investigate into the crimes of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon. They proposed that a pertinent Soviet body be set up to contribute to fruitful activity of the international commission.

ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN LEBANON PURSUES U.S. AIMS

PM151031 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 28, 9 Jul 82 p 8

[Yu. Bochkarev article: "Under Cover of Talks"]

[Text] After Begin's announcement of the latest cease-fire in Lebanon, reports have appeared in the Western press on talks to settle the question of west Beirut and the PLO presence in Lebanon. Talks are being conducted between PLO leaders and the Israeli Government through the mediation of U.S. envoy Habib. Tel Aviv has given Habib its proposals, he then has conveyed them to Lebanese officials and they have communicated with PLO leaders. However, Israel's position during the talks has been determined not so much in Tel Aviv as in Washington. In any event, there has been no difference in their positions.

What are the United States and its allies striving for? In simple terms, the capitulation of the PLO fighters based in west Beirut. For the fulfillment of such U.S.-Israeli demands as the laying down of arms and departure of the PLO forces from Beirut and Lebanon in general -- demands presented furthermore in the form of an ultimatum -- cannot be called anything but capitulation. The PLO leaders have rejected such demands and stated that they will continue the struggle whatever the cost. This could have been predicted, and it is logical to suppose that Israel and Washington, by presenting the Palestinians with clearly unacceptable terms, were not at all trying to reach any agreement.

While Habib was scurrying about Beirut, the Israeli forces were drawing the blockade noose even tighter around west Beirut. It was completely blockaded at the beginning of July. It ceased receiving food and drinking water and all entrances and exits were closed off by Israeli soldiers.

Having completed the blockade and pushed its forces, including tank units, to the very edge of the Palestinians' defenses, the Israeli command, violating its own cease-fire declaration, shelled the west Beirut defenders' positions.

Israel probably needed the talks to gain time to reinforce its troops in Beirut and improve their positions. But to all appearances there is another reason. The defenders of west Beirut have turned it into a kind of fortress, and, as they say, they are well armed and ready to fight to the last bullet. Storming this improvised fortress would cost Israel dearly, and it has already suffered great losses in manpower and equipment. In these circumstances why not try to achieve its aims by talks, creating the impression that Israel is not really so bloodthirsty?

Even after achieving certain military successes thanks to superiority in U.S.-supplied equipment and in manpower (according to some figures, eight Israeli divisions are taking part in the operations in Lebanon), Israel is clearly in no position to achieve its political aims. Concerning these aims, a White House spokesman stated at a meeting with journalists that Habib has been instructed not just to act as intermediary in the talks but also to promote the creation of a "strong central government" in Lebanon.

Furthermore, the United States intends to strive for the withdrawal of all foreign forces (meaning Palestinian and Syrian forces) from that country and "to ensure Israel's security and the continuation of talks on autonomy within the framework of the peace process," that is, Camp David.

It may be asked regarding these aims who has authorized Washington to form the government of a sovereign state, which Lebanon is, and to decide for it which forces can and cannot be stationed on its territory. On the question of the elements from which a "strong Lebanese Government" will be formed, observers here are suggesting that the United States probably means the right-wing Christian Al-Qata'ib Party, whose armed detachments are cooperating closely with the interventionists, performing the role of police and gendarme. Their command appealed recently for reservists to carry out "administrative functions."

In a statement, Begin let slip the intention to sign a "peace treaty" with the Lebanese Government which "will be the second between Israel and an Arab state." Thus the tactic is taking shape of creating "new Egypts", that is, of enforcing the involvement of new participants in the "peace processs."

Speaking on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, a White House spokesman did not even mention the Israeli aggressors there. Yet after all it is primarily they who should be withdrawn, so as to end the bloody orgies that they are staging in the cities and settlements they have captured, making it their aim to destroy the Palestinians so as, by this barbarous method, to remove the Palestinian question from the agenda.

In this context, the White House statement on continuing the "peace process" in Palestine seems the height of hypocrisy. With whom does it actually intend to continue this process if the aggressors follow through on Washington's guideline on routing the PLO, which is recognized by the UN General Assembly as the Palestinian people's only true representative?

It only remains to clear up how the White House is thinking of resolving the question of ensuring Israel's security. In addition to the numerous statements on the creation of certain buffer zones on south Lebanese territory, that is, the effective dismemberment of that state, the commentator J. Reston reports on plans under discussion in the United States to deploy in Lebanon "multinational forces including an American contingent to defend Israel against PLO attack." That same PLO whose elimination is the main aim of the Israeli aggression. So this pretext for deploying U.S. forces in Lebanon can only be put forward by figures whose policies do not tally.

This explains the true aims of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon which was prepared and is becing carried out by Tel Aviv with Washington's direct support.

IZVESTIYA ON LEBANON VISIT BY U.S. CONGRESSMAN

LD151836 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- IZVESTIYA writes today that a "certain Charles Wilson, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress from Texas, recently visited south Lebanon and upon his return to Washington he reported to journalists that destructions by Israeli bombings are terrible, indeed.

"But that was not the hit of his statement for the press," writes IZVESTIYA political news analyst Stanislav Kondrashov. "Despite great material and manpower losses Lebanese citizens are glad that Israel invaded their country, and knocked the Palestine Liberation Organization out of there," that was the discovery made by the congressman upon his return to the United States. He referred, specifically, to a talk with an unnamed young woman, whose house was destroyed and her nephew was killed in Israeli bombardment. Where did the talk take place: near the ruins of the house? Over the body of the killed nephew? There are no details. The main thing is that the woman, as the congressman said, "was glad" to see Israelis invading Lebanon.

"Well, anything happens -- both unnatural joys and collaborationists," the news analyst writes. "Let us assume that Charles Wilson from Texas did not invent the woman from south Lebanon. We shall not forget about bloody strife there and that Lebanese right-wing Christians are ready to line-up with Israelis in driving the Palestinians away and even exterminating them. But all the same, the question arises would that hard-hearted woman rejoice had she taken the place of her nephew and tens of thousand killed and wounded Lebanese and Palestinians? And another question is that many people in America, closing their eyes to blood and death, to international law torn into pieces, blasphemously and insolently look for justification of the criminal aggression."

"By the way, how the American congressman found himself on Lebanese soil? [sentence as received] without a visa of the Lebanese authorities. In the same illegal way as Israel troops, in their transport. His trip was paid for by the Institute of Strategic Studies in Jerusalem. He was touring the captured Lebanon with 'Israeli officials'. Why was it exactly him who was invited to have a ride in war-scorched south Lebanon? It is clear that he is a reliable man brought to condition by American Zionist organizations and the Israeli Embassy in Washington."

VARIOUS MEETINGS ON MIDEAST SITUATION NOTED

LD160220 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Meetings between representatives of Arab countries, members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, are continuing in the Syrian capital. The representatives of several countries are now holding a conference there to discuss the situation in the Arab world in connection with the Israeli aggression.

An extraordinary foreign ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau opened today in Nicosia. It will discuss the critical situation in the Near East. Foreign observers note that the Nonaligned Movement is the first to convene such a meeting.

The attempts to convene an Arab summit conference in Tunisia have failed. It has also been necessary to postpone the meeting of foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization. The ministers were to meet in Bahrain in order to discuss the Israeli aggression, but the necessary quorum was not obtained.

Tunisian Summit Canceled

LD151302 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 15 Jul 82

["Atmosphere of Differences" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

The Tunisian Government has officially announced President Bourguiba's decision to abandon the idea of the convocation of an Arab summit in Monastir, Tunisia. This decision was due to the [words indistinct] announcement says, it was impossible to convene the conference since "the situation in the Arab [word indistinct] calls for full unity of the Arabs".

Successful struggle against the rampant Israeli aggressors, who unleashed bloody terror against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, indeed calls above all for unity and coordinated joint actions.

Developments in the Middle East have shown specifically the timeliness and effectiveness of the summits in Khartoum and Algiers in 1967 and 1973.

The participants in those meetings adopted specific decisions which played an important part in the elimination of the consequences of two aggressive Israeli wars. Positive results have also been [words indistinct] summits, convened, as a rule, at moments of sharp aggravation of the situation in the Middle East region.

It is therefore not surprising that the disorder and vacilation, the inability of the Arab states to display political will and even a minimum degree of unity in the present stage arouses profound regret and anxiety amidst the progressive Arab public.

One of the main causes of such a situation has been the constant and rude pressure on Arab states by the USA. Having imposed the separate Camp David agreements upon Egypt, Washington factually isolated this major Arab country, excluded it from the joint struggle by the Arabs. Any inter-Arab differences are exploited by American imperialism to intensify the division in the Arab world. The purpose of such a policy is obvious -- using differences and disunity, to deal through the Israeli policeman with every Arab state separately, to impose an American-Israeli diktat upon the Arabs.

There is no doubt that the lack of joint Arab actions in the obtaiuing dangerous situation but facilitates implementation of the schemes of the Israeli aggressors and their transatlantic patrons.

Geneva Conference

LD152342 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 15 TASS -- A consultative meeting of leaders of mass international organizations, which was held under the chairmanship of Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, has wound up. Its participants exchanged views on the present-day situation in connection with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, discussed in detail questions pertaining to a widening of solidarity with the Palestinian people, PLO and the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon.

The appeal by the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev to the U.S. President has been hailed at the meeting. It is viewed here as exceptionally important and timely in the present-day situation and as a graphic manifestation of the Soviet Union's principled foreign policy on the Middle East problem.

In conclusion of the consultative meeting a statement was unanimously adopted. On the behalf of hundreds of millions people we strongly condemn Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the Israeli war of mass extermination and destruction, says the statement. This war is aimed at destroying PLO and Lebanon's national-patriotic forces, establishing a "new political order" in Lebanon acceptable to Israel and American imperialism.

The Israeli intervention, the statement goes on to say, which brings death and suffering to tens of thousands people, which destroyed the homes of hundreds of thousands people, "is a qualitatively new step in the joint offensive of the USA and Israel against the Arab liberation movement and a new dangerous escalation of the imperialist confrontation policy pursued by the United States."

Representatives of international public organizations have expressed "all-round solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples against Israel's barbaric invasion" and demanded immediate withdrawal of the occupiers' troops. They called upon world public for stepping up the movement in support of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, in particular in the form of holding mass demonstrations, organizing political and economic boycott of Israel, raising funds for relief aid to the victims of the Israeli aggression and broadly informing the whole world about the crimes and atrocities of the Israeli occupiers. The delegates to the Geneva meeting urged peace-loving and democratic forces in all countries to hold in August a month of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

COMMENT ON IRAQI NATIONAL DAY, JOINT RELATIONS

LD151814 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Iraqi people celebrate their National Day on 14 and 17 July. Twenty-four years ago the anti-imperialist revolution broke out as the Iraqi people rose to struggle against the pro-Western regime. It won the struggle and the Republic of Iraq was declared. A substantial blow was dealt to imperialism's military, political and economic positions in the Middle East and this had far-reaching positive results not only for the Iraqi people but for other peoples in the region. The triumph of the revolution in Iraq was an important victory for the Arab national liberation movement and marked a qualitative new stage in the struggle of the Arab peoples for their political, economic and social liberation.

The USSR and other peace-loving countries supported the newly born republic in its attempts to take decisive actions aimed at consolidating national independence and eliminating imperialist interference in Iraq's internal affairs. In drafting the Republic of Iraq's main principles of foreign and domestic policy, prime importance was attached to prominent measures taken at the time such as Iraq's withdrawal from the aggressive military Baghdad Pact, the elimination of foreign military bases, and the abrogation of inequitable treaties and agreements with Britain and the United States. Furthermore, many positive reforms at home were announced and embarked upon.

Yet getting rid of the imperialist and reactionary forces was not easy, bearing in mind that their interests at the time were represented by the foreign monopolies which exploited Iraq's oil resources and which did all they could to prevent the Iraqi people from progressing on the road of progress and freedom. The fierce struggle lasted 10 years. In July 1968 important changes took place in Iraq: the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party came to power. During the following 14 years Iraq has accomplished important achievements in the consolidation of its economic independence and the development of the national economy. Iraq imposed its sovereignty over its national resources, and in the sectors regarded as the base for the national economy, the public sector has been steadily developing and its share in the industry is estimated at [words indistinct]. As a result of the changes in agriculture, an end was put to feudal control of the countryside. At present Iraq is considered a [words indistinct] in the Nonaligned Movement and supports the just struggle of the peoples against imperialism and neocolonialism.

In the Middle East, the USSR and Iraq are combating the imperialist intrigues against the Arabs and against the Israeli policy of annexation which is fully supported and encouraged by the United States. The Soviet Union and Iraq are striving to bring about the liberation of the occupied Arab lands from Tel Aviv and the achievement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and the establishment of their own state. Regrettably, as has been pointed out more than once by the Soviet side, the armed struggle between Iraq and Iran which has been going on for so long does not help the achievement of these objectives but in the end only serves the interests of imperialist and Zionist quarters.

It is by no means a coincidence that the American administration, while working secretly for the escalation of the conflict, uses it to justify its military presence in the region. Washington also benefits from the bleeding of both the two big neighboring countries. Therefore, the sooner the conflict is settled the greater the benefit for their two peoples and the peoples of the region as a whole.

Thus the latest initiative by the Iraqi leadership aimed at settling the conflict is very important, particularly given the circumstance of the continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The speedy elimination of tension between Iraq and Iran will enable the peoples of the region to concentrate their efforts and capabilities on solving the urgent tasks confronting them.

It must be said that economic cooperation between Iraq and the USSR is a very significant part of Soviet-Iraqi Relations. About 100 development projects have been built or are under construction with Soviet aid, including the oilfields in northern Rumaylah, the electrical goods factory in Baghdad, the agricultural machines factory in [name indistinct], the Tharthar-Euphrates Canal and a great number of other projects. Important assistance was also provided in the training of national cadres in various sectors of the Iraqi economy.

Finally, Soviet-Iraqi relations have a long history, and today the Soviet people congratulate the Iraqi people on their National Day and with them peace and prosperity.

Iraq-USSR Friendship Days

JN151756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jul (INA) -- A celebration was held in the Moscow House of Friendship with foreign guests today on the occasion of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship days which coincide with the July Revolution anniversary celebrations in Iraq. The celebration was organized by the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society.

Speaking on this occasion, 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Hashimi, head of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship delegation and minister of higher education, said the celebrations of the friendship days with Iraq are an expression of the strong ties of friendship binding our two peoples. Al-Hashimi said that the Treaty of Friendship between Iraq and the USSR, which was signed in 1972 and which included representatives from the various social sectors [as received], has contributed over the past 10 years to promoting and strengthening relations between the two peoples and to increasing cooperation between the two countries in the economic and cultural fields. Al-Hashimi said that Iraq's independent policy on the pan-Arab and international levels troubled the minds of Zionism and imperialism which endeavor to keep our people in a backward state.

Al-Hashimi also said that, despite all the attempts which aimed at weaken[illegible] our relations with the USSR, our revolution and people under the leadership of Presiden[illegible]addam Husayn have confronted these attempts and developed our relations with the socialist bloc and the peoples of the Third World.

(Vladimir Makhobikov), deputy chairman of the USSR-Iraqi Friendship Society also spoke on this occasion. He praised the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Iraqi peoples, referring to the implementation of several projects falling under the commercial and economic cooperation of the two countries. He reiterated the USSR stand in supporting the fateful causes of the Arab nation, especially the Palestinian cause. He denounced the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces from Lebanese territory.

'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Hashimi had met earlier with Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Socieities for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and discussed with him methods of promoting cooperation between the two societies in the cultural, technical and economic fields in the interest of the people in the two countries. The meeting was attended by Muhib ad-Din at-Ta'i, president of the Iraqi-USSR Friendship Society.

The Iraqi delegation, headed by Al-Hashimi, arrived in Moscow today to take part in the Iraqi-USSR friendship days being held in Moscow and other Soviet cities.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS CURRENT SITUATION IN EGYPT

PM141249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent K. Geyvandov "Letter From Cairo": "The Egyptians Await Changes"]

[Excerpt] In the brightly colored mosaic of the capital's life, even the naked eye can see most of the problems and difficulties in all their magnitude which face the country today. Nearly all the people I talked with associate them directly or indirectly with the short-sighted policy of recent years pursued by former President as-Sadat, which led, in essence, to the loss of many of the Egyptian people's gains since the 1952 July revolution. The course of creating a sound, independent economy in the country was replaced by the "open door" policy ("infitah") with a one-sided orientation toward Western states, first and foremost the United States. A similar metamorphosis took place with foreign policy, which was based on the notorious As-Sadat formula declaring that "99 percent of the trumps are in U.S. hands." The culmination here was the notorious Camp David accords between the United States, Israel and Egypt, which the vast majority of Arab leaders described as a betrayal of the interests of not only the Egyptian people but all Arabs.

The deplorable results of this course were not slow to appear. As for the economy, many people I talked with in speaking of its present state did not hesitate to use the word "crisis." Many calculations, statistics and expert conclusions are currently being published in Egypt on this score. They all unanimously testify that instead of the "economic miracle" which was expected from it, the "open door" policy caused a real cancer, which is mercilessly eating away the country's economy. Here are some interesting facts: Both foreign and local capital, during the period of "infitah", concentrated mainly on trade and the service sphere in pursuit of the highest, quick profits. At the end of last year the total volume of investments amounted to only 1.4 billion Egyptian pounds, of which 60 percent was invested in nonproduction sectors of the economy. A significant proportion of the resources obtained within the framework of "infitah" goes toward financing import operations, and justified concern is aroused among Egptians by the fact that it is mainly consumer goods which are imported — often goods which the country could produce and even does produce in adequate quantities itself. Unequal competition is created, as a result of which enterprises in the state sector suffer serious losses. It is asserted that unsold output worth 3-4 billion Egyptian pounds is now stockpiled in their warehouses.

This led in turn to financial weakness and a narrow base for internal accumulation, causing a serious obstacle to economic development. Indeed, it cannot be regarded as normal for the Egyptian Treasury's major income to be deprived from such unstable sources as revenue from oil sales, the operation of the Suez Canal, transfers from Egyptians working abroad, tourism and insignificant cotton exports. In these conditions Egypt has to resort on a growing scale to foreign sources of finance, which is itself no easy matter. In 1981, for instance, the country managed to obtain about $2.6 billion from abroad, of which $1.1 billion came from the United States. This leads to negative consequences such as Egypt's steadily increasing financial, economic and political dependence on Western creditors, a catastrophic increase in the state debt and a chronic balance-of-payments deficit.

The list of real economic difficulties and privations enumerated by the Egyptians I talked with is several times greater than the facts cited above. In the editorial offices of the newspaper AL-AHALI, organ of the Egyptian National Progressive Party, I was told about a study which was carried out which showed that foreign companies operating in Egypt within the framework of "infitah" subject Egyptian workers to the most merciless exploitation, deprive them of elementary rights and shamelessly violate the country's labor legislation.

Frankly, the new Egyptian leadership received an unenviable legacy from As-Sadat. Nonetheless, as M.H. Haykal -- a journalist popular in Egypt -- told me, the debate is still going on in the country over how to define one's attitude to the question: What lies behind the killing of As-Sadat -- merely his destruction as a person, or the collapse of his political line?

It seems that for most Egyptians the answer to this question is clear. But there are also forces in the country -- and relatively influential ones -- who believe that the slogan "As-Sadat is dead, long live As-Sadat's policy should be adhered to in the future. That slogan is close to the hearts of the U.S. and Israeli rulers.

Hence the difficulty of forming an unambiguous impression of the domestic political situation in Egypt today. The process taking place here, described by M. Haqqi, chairman of the State Department of Information, as a "transition period," is complex in nature with many visible and invisible difficulties and pitfalls. Since life clearly poses the issue of the need to move forward, this in itself presupposes some reassessment of values, some changes, as the Egyptians expect -- many of them, as my conversations in Cairo showed, with impatience.

Obviously the new Egyptian leadership is also aware of this need, though from the first it declared its adherence to the policy of continuity. One of the first indications of this was the struggle against corruption -- that legitimate offspring of "infitah" -- proclaimed by President Husni Mubarak. The trial of Rashad 'Uthman -- a former parliamentary deputy and Alexandria smuggler who accumulated property estimated at 200 million Egyptian pounds over the course of 5 years -- generated a great deal of noise in this connection. During the trial the involvement of several ministers and one former governor in the smugglers' affairs emerged.

"Of course, it would be premature to make final judgments about the significance and scale of the struggle against corruption," the well-known Egyptian journalist Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad said in this connection. "To what extent can this campaign pave the way for changes concerning the basic directions of the government's activity and help President Mubarak to dissociate himself from the former regime's flaws? There could be no question of calling into question the actual principle of the 'open door' policy. But in his very first speech in the People's Assembly, President Mubarak stressed the need to turn it into a policy directed not at increasing consumption, but at increasing production."

Since his first statements after coming to power, President Mubarak has invariably stressed the particular importance of resolving the economic problems which face the country, singling out the need to increase production and improve labor productivity, regulate consumption and imports, seek out major resources for capital investments, find a radical solution to the housing problem, supply the population with food and strengthen the state sector of the economy. Incidentally, during my stay in Egypt the attention of the country's public was focused on the president's inspection tours of a number of major enterprises in the state sector, assessed by the Cairo press as evidence of the desire to help those enterprises overcome existing difficulties and stimulate increased production.

Can there be a solution to the tasks set without a radical change in the present economic order? The future must answer this question, although the answer already appears to be negative. Nonetheless, the Egyptian Government by all appearances pins some hopes on longer-term programs. The other day it discussed the general framework for a new 5-year plan for fiscal 1982-1986 for the country's socioeconomic development and approved capital investments in various development projects to the tune of 34.1 billion Egyptian pounds. Here the volume of capital investmnets in projects in the state sector is to total 26.1 billion pounds, and 8 billion pounds in the private sector. The government believes that the programs implemented under the 5-year plan will enable it, for instance, to reduce the country's balance of payments deficit to 500 million Egyptian pounds by 1986.

In the month before his assassination on 6 October 1981, As-Sadat, as is well known, had launched a campaign of repressions against his opponents that was unprecedented in the country's history. The repressions fell on all the opposition -- religious and lay, rightwing and leftwing, moderate and extremist, legal and underground. This created an explosive atmosphere in Egypt.

This has now eased to a considerable extent, and M.H. Haykal, who was a victim of the last As-Sadat repressions, assessed this fact, when we met in Cairo, as a positive development in the country's domestic political life. The new authorities have gradually released imprisoned political figures, even those accused of conspiracy. Many journalists and teachers at higher educational institutions who had been transferred to administrative posts have now been restored to their former work. The publication of opposition parties' press organs -- the newspapers ASH-SHA'B and AL-AHALI -- has resumed. President Mubarak has himself launched a dialogue with opposition parties and various independent figures.

For instance, the opposition Egyptian Socialist Labor Party (SLP) was able to hold its first congress in early June -- a congress it was unable to convene last September because of the repressions. From the decisions it adopted, it would be possible to note the demands for the democratization of political and public life in the country, the renunciation of the economic policy of recent years -- which has led to the strengthening of the republic's economic and political dependence on the West and the exacerbation of socioeconomic problems, the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and all the antidemocratic laws adopted in the years of As-Sadat's rule and the release of the political prisoners still under arrest, of whom there are still many.

One general impression which the foreigner receives after even a short visit to Egypt today is that in the coming months the Egyptians will be increasingly insistent in seeking from the government the adoption of fundamental measures aimed at resolving the country's urgent national problems.

GENERAL WALTERS' ROLE IN ANGOLA CRITICIZED

PM151505 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Special correspondent A. Moiseyev "Reportage From Angola": "Plot Against the Republic"]

[Excerpt] Luanda-Moscow -- As long ago as last year, M. Malan, Republic of South Africa minister of defense and national security, openly stated that Angola "must become U.S. policy's main target in Africa." And the Pretoria regime, Washington's leaders are convinced, is playing "a vital role for U.S. defense." "An infernal alliance" is what Africans call this aggressive "duet." Last year alone, the Republic of South Africa carried out more than 2,000 armed provocations, including aggression against and occupation of part of Angola's Cunene Province with White House blessing. White mercenaries assembled by the Republic of South Africa's special services and the CIA were in the front ranks of the interventionists.

The U.S. special services have not accepted their defeat in Angola in 1975-76. This is evidenced by the regular contacts between the CIA and the National Union for the Total INdependence of Angola [UNITA] gang. A few months ago, its leader, Savimbi, visited the United States, where he was received like a president. The Reagan administration has guaranteed every possible assistance to this traitor to the Angolan people.

Information has been leaked to the Western press that the United States and the Pretoria regime are knocking together another anti-Angolan counterrevolutionary grouping pretentiously styled "The Military Committee of the Angolan Resistance" (COMIRA). Its leader is the White mercenary (Arman Anyarelli). According to the British monthly AFRICA NOW, the gang comprises 100 mercenaries from West Germany, Israel, Egypt and other countries....

The plot against the young republic also includes economic and political pressure from the leading Western imperialist states. The most sophisticated techniques are employed -- from hypocritical promises of fantastic aid (provided it breaks with the socialist countries) to crude political blackmail and threats.

While I was in Angola, it was visited by U.S. roving Ambassador Vernon Walters, retired general and former CIA deputy director. Why was this man with the look of a hardened thug sent for talks in Luanda? Because he has a reputation from way back as a tough diplomat and a master of "backstairs politics," that's why....

On returning to Moscow, I consulted my files.

Walters proved to have an extremely eventful service record. Posing as a diplomat, this seasoned spy was in Iran in 1953, Argentina in 1955, and Brazil in 1964. It just so happens that in those years there were coups in all three countries and pro-U.S. reactionary dictatorships came to power. It was no coincidence that Walters was promoted to general immediately after the events in Brazil.

He also "worked" in Italy. Twenty or so years ago he was urging the ultraright to employ the so-called tension strategy to create an atmosphere of chaos there and to stage a fascist coup. This was the only way, the general felt, of preventing the left parties from coming to power in Italy. Fortunately, his plans there were foiled.

Walters also left his tracks in Portugal, where in the wake of the April Revolution he tried to smother the new regime in its infancy. Before this, however, he had succeeded in carrying out his plan codenamed "centaur." It was followed by Chilean "guerrillas" headed by Pinochet. Other "services" rendered by Walters include having had a hand in the slaying of the prominent Chilean politician Orlando Letelier, former member of the National Unity Government, in Washington in 1976. The general was later to cynically tell journalists that Letelier "was a communist and so it was right to kill him...."

The former CIA deputy director has lately been toying with the idea of creating an aggressive South Atlantic bloc -- SATO -- under U.S. auspices. He proposes that its membership include the Republic of South Africa and a number of Latin American countries. What for? To make it easier to combat national liberation movements in South America and Africa, that's what for. But while Pretoria jumped at his plan, Argentina and Brazil flatly rejected it.

So now Walters has turned up in Luanda. Commenting on his visit, the African press has called it a crude attempt to put psychological pressure on Angola to modify its stance on the Namibia problem. Local observers have also attributed it to the military situation in Namibia, which is developing unfavorably for Pretoria because the patriots have considerably intensified hostilities. It is interesting that Walters' accomplice, General Malan, Republic of South Africa minister of defense and national security, has all of a sudden openly stated that "victories in wars (like the one in Namibia -- A.M.) can also be won on the political battlefield." The U.S. visitor has tried to do just that, but to no avail.

So Generals Walters and Malan and their Western allies are again attacking Angola. They are making threats, shaking their fists and trying to dictate to an independent state who its friends and enemies should be. But the Angolan patriots have already made their choice, and nothing will make them veer from their chosen course.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES BENIN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM151035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Nevo Timothee, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Benin, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 7 July.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomatic staffers.

Present on the Soviet side were N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; V.A. Likhachev, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department; A.F. Borunkov, deputy chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department; and other officials.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, friendly talks took place between V.V. Kuznetsov and Nevo Timothee. N.S. Ryzhov and V.G. Vysotin participated as well.

CUBAN ARMED FORCES POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT

PM150937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit of Cuban Friends"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces led by (Col I.A. Victorero), [as printed], chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Directorate and deputy chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, was in the Soviet Union from 1-7 July at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate there was an exchange of experience on questions of organization of ideological work among the servicemen of the two fraternal armies.

In the Transcaucasus Military District, the delegation familiarized itself with the activity of the district's political directorate, the organization of party political work and the tasks being carried out by the district troops to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The Cuban political workers visited the Tbilisi 26 Baku Commissars Artillery Higher Command School and the Georgian SSR exhibition of national economic achievements.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and familiarized themselves with monuments to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory and with the sights of Moscow and Tbilisi.

The Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces political workers were received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The conversation was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

On 7 July the visitors departed for home.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL; PROSPECTS FOR EXPANSION

PY152135 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2300 GMT 13 July 82

[By TASS commentator Vladimir Dushenkin]

[Text] Brazil is one of the Soviet Union's main trading partners among the Latin American countries. It is the second largest, after Argentina, in volume of trade. Trade between the two countries doubled in 1981, reaching about $750 million, according to statistical data recently published by the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry. Trade is continuing to develop this year. In the first half, trade increased by 17 percent over the same period last year. Soviet and Brazilian experts note, however, that the current level of commercial relations is not yet up to the potential of the two countries.

A positive factor for the future development of economic and commercial relations was the official visit paid to the Soviet Union last summer by Planning Minister Delfim Neto. He was accompanied by representatives of cabinet ministries and important state and private companies. As a result of the negotiations, an agreement on the reciprocal supply of goods for the 1982-1986 period was signed. This agreement provides for the export to the Soviet Union of soybeans, corn, cacao and oils in exchange for the export of potassium fertilizer, ammonium, lithium, aluminum and other goods to Brazil. A protocol on economic and technical cooperation was also signed setting down the basis for negotiations regarding Soviet participation in the construction of the Ilha Grande hydroelectric plant. In addition, an agreement was concluded providing for Soviet experts to provide expertise in prospecting for and extracting oil in the state of Sao Paulo, as well as in establishing wood alcohol production.

As the TASS correspondent reported, the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry and Soviet experts feel that the current negotiations at the Soviet-Brazilian joint commission will give a new impetus to the development of commercial, economic and technical relations between the two countries.

ARGENTINE COMMUNIST ON FALKLANDS AFTERMATH

PY151837 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 13 Jul 82

[From the "After the South Atlantic Conflict" feature -- first of series by Oscar Arevalo, member of the Argentine Communist Party Political Committee]

[Excerpt] Argentina is commemorating one of the most important events in its history: the declaration of independence by the Tucuman Congress in 1816. This independence celebration is now mixed with an intensive and emotional debate on the current situation, especially on events related to the recent battle in the South Atlantic islands, specifically, the Malvinas Islands.

The country is profoundly agitated by the brutal colonialist aggression which temporarily ended with the occupation of Puerto Argentino and the consequent change in the government structure. The designation of a new president and the dissolution of the military junta, in addition to the lifting of prohibitions of public activities of the political parties, have aggravated the situation enormously.

The word crisis -- the general and not yet solved crisis -- appears repeatedly in official speeches, in documents of political parties and unions, in commentaries by civilians and military officers. Obviously, Argentina is experiencing a very difficult moment. Economic, social, political and military problems, in addition to those related to foreign policy, are clearly emerging, and it is not evident to everyone that it will be impossible to avoid them. They have to be faced and solved to give to the country's independence -- proclaimed in the last century -- its true content, and to consolidate a definite course toward the recovery of democracy.

There are some promoters of reactionary propaganda who are trying to sell the idea that Argentina should have not fought against Great Britain and the United States to solve the problem of sovereignty over the islands in the South Atlantic. These promoters of national treason want to minimize the historical significance of that episode. They want to cast doubt on the legitimate rights of the country, recognized by the United Nations. They also eagerly work to slander the behavior of soldiers and officers who engaged in battle for 74 days following the occupation of the islands [words indistinct].

The Argentine people know, however, how to distinguish and how to consider those who are responsible for the crimes -- the imperialist aggressors, those who organized the punitive operation with more than 200 warships and several thousand soldiers, including troops selected for their special training in the most savage repression.

They know that the British aggression would not have been possible nor would it have ended in that limited period without the political, economic and direct military aid of the United States. A few days ago, President Reagan said that Argentina must become aware of (?the recent war) and pay for it. The United States wants to impose economic measures against Argentina in an effort to undermine the country's domestic situation and to impose a government which will definitely relinquish the islands and part of the continental territory for the installation of NATO military bases.

The Pentagon is speculating with the aggravation of the crisis and with the inflation in the country, thinking that in this manner it will create the conditions for a more authoritarian and repressive regime that will sell the country out. But it will not be easy for the imperialists to implement their project because Argentina has lived through very difficult moments due to imperialist aggression, and is willing to fight for national sovereignty and peace, for democracy and social progress.

SHEVARDNADZE DELIVERS REPORT ON FOOD PROGRAM

WA081333 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jun 82 pp 1-4

[Report of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee seventh plenum on 15 June 1982]

[Text] Comrades!

We are discussing the Georgian party organization's tasks ensuing from the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum, "The USSR's Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It".

Before turning to examination of these tasks, I would like to dwell briefly on how this plenum of our party's Central Committee was prepared and how the Food Program submitted for its examination was drawn up.

For the purpose of a radical solution of the problem of supplying the population with food it was deemed essential at the 26th CPSU Congress in February last year to draw up a special food program which would provide for a considerable increase in agricultural production. It was said at that time that work on the program had only just begun.

The same year, at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, that is, in fact, at the first plenary session of the Central Committee convened since the 26th party congress, Leonid Ilich again emphasized that the 26th party congress had deemed it necessary to prepare and incorporate in the 5-year plan a comprehensive food program and that the compilation of such a program was a matter of the highest creativity and complexity.

And now the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has just submitted for examination by the Central Committee May plenum the question of the Food Program and measures to implement it.

The country's Food Program is the fruit of collective thought. Scientists, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists participated in its compilation. Proposals of republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, the appropriate ministries, obkoms and oblispolkoms and raykoms and rayispolkoms, press material and the working people's letter were taken into consideration.

We attach particular significance to the fact that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum made mention of the experience accumulated by agrarian-industrial associations in a number of rayons of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, Latvia and Estonia, which shows that this, as was said, is a correct, promising measure. This high evaluation makes much incumbent upon the communists and all working people of Georgia.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed confidence that the decisions of the May plenum would exert on the life of the country and its economy no less an influence than was once exerted by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum, which the party and people rightly called historic.

Today, comrades, we can say with firm confidence that future generations will also call the May (1982) plenum of our party's Central Committee historic. And our contemporaries, the present generation of Soviet people, are also well aware of its historic significance.

This is a historic plenum inasmuch as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and the documents adopted by the plenum will, as we said at the plenum itself, become a part of the gold reserves of the theory and practice of communist building and mark a stage revealing in a new light the possibilities and advantages of the production forces and production relations under developed socialism.

By virtue of all this, the Central Committee May plenum, which approved the Food Program, is itself a program plenum since Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the documents adopted by the plenum determine both the current and long-term tasks of the Soviet people's provision with food and a rise in their living standard and the fuller satisfaction of the population's growing requirements and point out the ways to tackle these complex tasks.

Our party has already embarked on the accomplishment of these tasks. Also embarking on this work is the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Seventh plenum, whose task includes:

summing up certain results of the work done in agriculture since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum, which initiated a new course of our party's agrarian policy;

determining the main problems and tasks confronting the republic's agrarian-industrial complex with respect to implementation of the Food Program;

analyzing how the formation of rayon agricultural production associations and the entire agro-industrial complex of the republic is proceeding; and

examining the Food Program in the economic and sociopolitical aspects.

It is with this intention and with this work program that the Central Committee Bureau submits the report to this Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

I. Reference Point -- the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum

In order to have a better, clearer idea of the tasks for the future it is necessary to take a look back at the path that has been trodden and sum up what has been done. It is legitimate, as observed at the plenum, to take the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum as the reference point.

It is today perfectly obvious that a qualitative breakthrough in the country's agriculture has been achieved in this period thanks to the policy adopted by the party at that time of an increase in capital investments in agriculture, a reinforcement of the material-technical facilities and an improvement in the planning and economic stimulation of agricultural production, the consolidation of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their increased self-sufficiency and an improvement in the life of the rural population. The power-worker ratio has increased sharply, as has the amount of irrigable and drained land and supplies of mineral fertilizer. Labor productivity on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has doubled. Other branches of the agrarian-industrial complex have taken shape confidently.

The party's agrarian policy, the big resources invested in agriculture and the efforts of millions of people have secured a considerable increase in the production of food products.

There has also been an appreciable growth of agricultural production in the Georgian SSR. Capital investments in the sector have amounted to R4.8 billion in the last 15 years. Far more was done to strengthen agriculture's material-technical facilities than in all previous years since the victory of Soviet power in Georgia. The area of reclaimed land has increased by 90,000 hectares, and the resources channeled into reclamative measures have increased from R232 million in the Eighth Five-Year Plan to R70 million in the 11th. Three times as much fixed capital was introduced in agriculture last year than in 1965. All this has, naturally, contributed to a rise in the level of intensification of agricultural production.

The most appreciable and, I would say, cardinal shifts in the development of agriculture have occurred in the last 10 years, since the adoption of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom. In this period purchases of meat have

increased 71 percent, milk 55 percent and eggs 173 percent, those of tea leaf have almost doubled, those of grapes increased 160 percent, fruit and citrus by a factor of 3.5, vegetables 111 percent, potatoes by a factor of almost 5 and so forth. The republic has coped with the plan-pledge for the sale to the state of grain and more than doubled fodder procurement. Kolkhoz net income and sovkhoz profit have almost doubled. Last year the volume of trade in foodstuffs was greater than the 1965 level by a factor of 2.5.

At the same time it was emphasized at the May plenum that the food problem is far from having been removed from the agenda. Just as in the country as a whole, demand for meat and dairy products and vegetables is not being satisfied in the republic. We are producing less animal husbandry products per capita and consuming less than in the Union. Unfortunately, production thereof is in general here growing more slowly than procurements.

I have to inform participants in the plenum that immediately following the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) plenum the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau created a special commission for the development and implementation of a republic Food Program and entrusted leadership of this commission to the Central Committee first secretary.

The draft program has been distributed to participants in the plenum, and there is therefore no need to dwell on all its aspects in detail. The basic direction, basic task and principal goal of the Georgian SSR Food Program is ensuring as quickly as possible a considerable rise in the level of satisfaction of demand in the republic for the main foodstuffs.

As can be seen from the material that has been presented, average annual production of tea leaf in the republic by 1990 will have increased 45 percent, of grapes 95 percent, fruit and citrus 45 percent, vegetables 60 percent, meat 57 percent, milk 37 percent and so forth. This is a sizable growth, particularly if it is considered that we have to obtain it practically without an increase in area and livestock numbers and, furthermore, under conditions of a reduction in manpower in the countryside.

I will cite just one example. We have to increase meat production by a factor of approximately 1.5 in less than 10 years. If it is considered that to achieve such a growth in meat production in the past it took us more than 15 years, although the initial base was considerably less then, the entire complexity of the task confronting us becomes apparent.

This indicates that fulfillment of the Food Program will require of all communists and all working people of the republic not only a high exertion of effort, the maximum mobilization of energy and will and the utmost organization and discipline. The tasks confronting us demand of everyone a fundamentally new, qualitatively different approach to the solution of all problems.

It is a question of the fact that the Food Program, like any other program formulated on a firm scientific basis, can be realized only by way of the implementation of truly scientific, comprehensive measures organically combining accumulated experience and an innovative approach and labor enthusiasm and sober calculation.

II. Intensification -- Basic Direction of the CPSU's Agrarian Policy

In determining our priority tasks for implementation of the Food Program we must constantly remember the trends which have exerted an appreciable influence on the food balance in the country and the republic and led to the production of food products here having grown less quickly than the demand therefor. And particular attention should be paid here to the fact that the efficiency of the sectors incorporated in the agrarian-industrial complex is not yet growing quickly enough in our republic.

The 26th CPSU Congress deemed the transition to predominantly intensive factors of economic growth a most important direction of the further development of the country's economy. Intensification is the most effective and practically sole possible path for solution of the food problem also, L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the plenum.

It is a question, first, of the need to intensify agriculture even further.

In the 12th Five-Year Plan we will have to produce an annual average of 750,000-780,000 tons of grain, approximately 900,000 tons of vegetable and melon crops, 1.4 million tons of grapes, no less than 635,000 tons of tea leaf, 1.44 million tons of fruit and citrus and 570,000 tons of potatoes.

This is why I would like to emphasize particularly that the path toward intensification lies via the application of intensive methods of farming. Figuratively speaking, it is necessary to learn the culture of crop cultivation.

After all, we frequently do not use even half of the land's possibilities. Specialists believe that we have an orchard yield -- an average of 30 quintals -- which is three times below the optimum level. In the last 5-year plan we could have produced an additional 270,000 tons of citrus fruit if we had raised its yield on the public farms if only to half of what our population obtains on the attached plots. Use is not being made for this reason of considerable potential in viticulture, vegetable growing and other sectors also.

This once again shows convincingly how much we need scientific methods of crop cultivation. I refer not only to the science which will produce returns in many years, but which is as yet only maturing in laboratories. Discussion of this here is to come. We also term big science the vast code of agrotechnical standards and rules in which the practical experience of many generations of scientists, specialists and practical workers is concentrated and cystallized.

We often simply disregard this invaluable experience, more, we brush it aside. According to Ministry of Agriculture data, more than 30 percent of annual crops are sown on the public farms in violation of the specified agrotechnical times, and their harvesting is intolerably protracted. And, as a direct result, the yield is 2-3 times below the potential of the varieties which are sown.

Extremely unsatisfactory use is made of the possibilities of irrigable and drained land. The yield on these is, as a rule, far below the planned yield, as a result of which there was a shortfall in supplies to the state of 35,700 tons of cereals, 42,100 tons of potatoes, 50,500 tons of root crops, 263,100 tons of fruit, 184,500 tons of grapes and so forth from irrigable land alone last year.

It is necessary to radically change our attitude toward reclamative farming and implement on the reclaimed land the full set of agrotechnical measures.

We always stress that our republic is short of land. But this makes it all the more incumbent upon us to treat the land as most valuable property, look after it and make the optimum use of every hectare. It has been calculated that if we increase the cereals' yield in the republic to an average of 35-40 quintals by 1990, which is perfectly feasible, we will be able to achieve the volumes planned in the Food Program even while releasing 60,000 hectares of arable! On this area it will be possible, in turn, to obtain an additional 180,000 tons of fodder (in feed unit equivalent).

In the same way, if we managed to raise the yield of perennial crops on irrigable land to the planned level, this would be, in principle, the equivalent of accommodating new orchards on 55,000 irrigated hectares, which for us are worth their weight in gold.

Such crops as tobacco, soybean and essential-oil crops also demand far more attention. These sectors have, to be blunt, been thoroughly neglected here.

An increase in yield is connected with the cultivation of new high-yield varieties of annual and perennial crops. A decision was adopted to create a science-production association for seed growing on the basis of the republic Ministry of Agriculture Scientific Research Institute of Farming. The comrades have presented an interesting program. They promise that tens of thousands of hectares in the republic will have been sown with the local Kartuli-9, Kartuli-52 and Inguri corn hybrids by the end of the 5-year plan. Similar programs also need to be developed for other cereal varieties, including the Papalashvili multistem corn strain.

It is necessary to constantly broaden the possibilities of hill farming. Enormous wealth is stored away in the mountains here in the form of hayfield and pasture, but we are as yet making insufficiently effective use of this treasure.

It will be possible to obtain per hectare on the republic's public farms by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan a minimum of 90-100 quintals of fruit, 90-95 quintals of grapes, as much tea leaf, 150-200 quintals of citrus, 35-40 quintals of grain, 230-250 quintals of vegetables, 175-180 quintals of potatoes, 15-20 quintals of kidney beans and so forth.

We have to do even more to raise the standard of animal husbandry and fodder production.

It is prescribed in the country's Food Program that we increase by a factor of 1.6-1.7 all types of fodder and cater for an annual average production of meat of 215,000-220,000 tons and of milk of 830,000-850,000 tons. And yet more than 50,000 cows are still not producing offspring here owing to systematic violations of elementary zootechnical and veterinary rules. The proportion of these has been over 40 percent on farms of Tsagerskiy, Signakhskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Chokhataurskiy, Galskiy. Ochamchirskiy and certain other rayons.

What can be said here? We sometimes allude to the shortage of concentrated feed and emphasize that considerably less thereof is expended per standard head here than on average in the country. But, nonetheless, so much is being lost owing to indiscipline and a lack of due exactingness and the necessary knowledge.

An increase in the proportion of cows in the structure of the herd is also an important reserve of an increase in milk production. For this reason it is planned in suburban areas to considerably increase the number of cows, with the fattening contingent being reared on specialized farms. In particular, it is planned in this 5-year plan even in Gardabanskiy Rayon to increase the number of cows to 11,400 and raise milk production to 35,000 tons, which is the equivalent of the annual consumption norm of such a city as Batumi. It is undoubtedly an extremely taut program, but the comrades from Gardabanskiy Rayon give their word that they will cope with it successfully.

A possibility of increasing the proportion of cows in the herd also emerges in the event of the young animals being handed over for fattening to the population on a cooperative basis. Such a form is being employed successfully in Dmanisskiy Rayon, for example. It may also be adopted extensively in certain other mountain areas, where the population has a chance to procure fodder in a sufficient quantity and where the public farms are experiencing a shortage of premises.

At the same time it is necessary to assimilate better the planned capacity of the dairy complexes which have been built in the republic. Of the 22 such complexes, only 1 -- the Teletskiy -- has yet reached planned capacity.

An increase in the productiveness of public animal husbandry is our main path. But this is insufficient, and for this reason it is necessary to also seek in parallel other possibilities for an increase in the production of animal husbandry products. Thus if the population were helped with fodder and if the pureblood composition of the cows on the private subsidiary farms were improved, the average milk yield here could be raised by 250-300 kilos. On a republic scale this would mean 100,000-120,000 tons of milk obtained additionally, which is roughly the equivalent of the production of 35-40 animal

husbandry complexes with 1,000 cows each and, in terms of existing norms, would be sufficient to cater for a year for such cities as Kutaisi and Sukhumi together.

The positive, we believe, trend of an increase in the number of goats has been observed recently in a number of areas of west Georgia. This trend, comrades, should be supported.

On the other hand, it is time for the cardinal solution of the fodder problem. Primarily by way of the utmost increase in its production and the intensification of fodder production. Thanks to the better observance of agrotechnics alone, it would be possible to, as a minimum, triple the corn harvest for silage and additionally obtain up to 1 million tons of bulk silage, which would cater fully for our public herd's need for this type of fodder.

There is other unutilized potential also. Approximately only 160,000-180,000 tons of hay and straw consumed on the public farms currently pass through the feed-preparation shops here. If we processed the entire volume of roughage, and this is almost 700,000 tons, we would additionally obtain approximately 40,000 tons of feed units, which is the equivalent of a milk addition of 27,000 tons. This quantity could cater for the needs for a year of such cities as Poti and Tskhinvali together.

Big significance for the further intensification of agricultural production is attached to its better provision with modern equipment. Concern is frequently expressed in connection with the fact that the power-worker ratio in our agriculture is 3.3 times below the union-average indicator and 7.4 times below that of such a republic as Estonia, for example. At the same time means of mechanization are being introduced simply terribly. We currently have more than 80 operations in the cultivation of the basic crops which are in principle mechanized, but which, in the main, are performed manually. We are doing it by hand because we have no time, as they say.

Today we once again remind leaders of the republic's party, soviet and management authorities that for further intensification and the successful implementation of the Food Program it is essential that we make far better use of the potential for an increase in efficiency and quality in agriculture. This is now our official, party duty!

Second, the Food Program directs us toward the further development of the industrial sectors connected with agriculture.

The program records: to more than double the production of canned fruit and vegetables in the Georgian SSR. The production of high-quality vintage wines and fruit and grape juice will be developed. Tea-production capacity will be characterized by a high growth rate.

It should be noted that compared with 1965 the gross food industry product has more than tripled. Approximately R400-450 million are allocated in the present 5-year plan for the further development of the material-technical facilities of the food sectors.

What are the tasks which confront us?

If we proceed from the end results, they are primarily questions of the expansion of the secondary processing of products. We must in principle by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan have raised capacity for tea packaging to 90,000 tons and the bottling of wine to 40-45 million decaliters and champagne to 50 million bottles.

At the same time, despite pronounced improvements, we still have many bottlenecks and much lack of coordination at a most important intersection of the two main sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex -- agriculture and processing. As calculations show, capacity for the primary processing of grapes and tea leaf has to be raised by the end of 1990 to 1.5 million and 950,000 tons respectively and for canned fruit and vegetable production to 1.5 billion standard cans.

This is to proceed from the quotas of the Food Program. But we firmly intend to surpass them. In addition, it should be considered that, in accordance with the approved goal-oriented comprehensive programs, it is planned to assimilate and expand the production of quick-brewing tea, dehydrated cooked food, quick-frozen fruit and vegetables and new types of nonalcoholic and tonic beverages.

The conclusion suggests itself: securing the fulfillment of this entire program solely by way of new construction is impracticable and inefficient, although much does have to be built. Consequently, it is also necessary to find additional possibilities for the accelerated buildup of the capacity of the processing sectors.

A considerable proportion of the increase in capacity in the processing sectors needs to be obtained thanks to the retooling of production. This is markedly cheaper than new construction. And why build new buildings if the proportion of obsolete and obsolescent equipment in these sectors constitutes 40 percent and has long needed to be replaced.

It is essential that leaders of the ministries of food and meat and dairy industry and the "Samtrest" and "Chay-Gruziya" associations in conjunction with local party, soviet and management authorities study this problem attentively and determine the possibilities for a fundamental retooling of production.

An important role in the formation of the republic Food Program is assigned the "Gruzrybprom" association. Fish is an important product in our food ration. But since the start of the year, for example, we have processed for food purposes only 12 percent of the anchovy. The task is to raise this indicator to 64 percent by 1990, having increased available capacity on republic territory accordingly. At the same time it is planned to increase fish production in interior water-storage basins to 8,000 tons, that is, almost fivefold.

Much in the successful functioning of the agrarian-industrial complex also depends on the industrial sectors providing agriculture with material-technical resources and equipment.

Of the 78 types of agricultural equipment developed in the past 10 years in the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mountain Agricultural Machine Building and the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, only 24 are in series production currently. Is it not extravagant to use the most highly skilled specialists to create equipment which will obviously not be employed? And we know that it will not be employed.

An important step has now been taken in the republic: a science-production association for agricultural machine building -- the "Gruzselkhozmash" -- has been created. I would like to believe that there will be considerably fewer unsolved problems.

We have endowed the comrades with big rights. It is now a matter of the returns. It is first of all necessary to actively switch in to the work and adopt as partners such organizations as the republic Ministry of Agriculture Scientific Research Institute of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, the appropriate departments of the Polytechnical and Agricultural institutes, the Georgian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Machinery Mechanics and other scientific subdivisions.

Such partnership can and must contribute to unification in the solution of priority and long-term problems. Next year even it is necessary on the basis of the Kutaisi Small Tractor Plant to assimilate the series manufacture of a 5-7-h.p. engine unit with mounted and trailer implements. The question of the organization of the production of [Model No] 0611 self-powered tool carriers, of which one hill farming is in such need brooks no delay. It is essential to complete the development and embark on the manufacture of a 12-14-h.p. hill tractor. There are many other tasks also, comrades.

And in tackling them we cannot, of course, for one minute lose sight of the long term. It is necessary even today to be thinking about the next generation of machines, which will be capable of working on any terrain.

I would like to emphasize particularly that agricultural machine building could be rendered appreciable assistance by enterprises of union jurisdiction, particularly of industry's defense sectors. The "Gruzselkhozmash" needs to make contact with them far more actively and set up business partnership in the sphere of a refinement of the techniques of the manufacture of special equipment, tooling, instruments and so forth.

In a word, the goal is clear: securing a sharp increase in the power-worker ratio of the republic's agricultural production, including hill farming.

The work of the B&cumi Engineering Plant and "Gruzvinmash" Production Association, which supply our processing industry with production equipment, is also in need of considerable reorganization.

Speaking of the balance of the agrarian-industrial complex, it has to be considered that the growing volumes of tea and grape processing require the manufacture of additional equipment and a rise in its technical level. There are still many vagaries here, and there is no clear-cut program. Essentially, we have not yet precisely determined what production equipment will be produced when and where and in what quantity. Various figures are adduced, and each department defends them.

Our Gosplan in conjunction with the "Chay-Gruziya" and "Samtrest" associations and Ministry of Food Industry of the republic must scrupulously investigate this matter. The task is to substantiate as quickly as possible the republic's need for production equipment for the processing industry and submit our considerations and calculations to the union Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry.

It is also time to confront the union ministry with the question of a renewal of the product manufactured by the Batumi Engineering Plant and the "Gruzvinmash" Association.

The Food Program entrusts the Kutaisi auto workers with a responsible assignment -- "...ensuring in the 11th Five-Year Plan the creation of capacity for the production (annually) of 20,000 agricultural tractor-trailers...."

This, comrades, is a difficult and very honorable assignment. I recall that it was initiated by L.I. Brezhnev personally, and the fact that the introduction of capacity at the Kutaisi Auto Plant now figures as a separate paragraph in the program once again confirms to what extent this is a serious problem of all-state scale and how unique a vehicle it is.

In conjunction with the leadership of the country's Ministry of Automotive Industry we have already examined twice this year the progress of modernization at traveling sessions of a special work group for the development of large-scale enterprises. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and republic government and Ministry of Automotive Industry have confirmed bilateral measures which determine the concrete tasks of construction workers, assemblymen, service personnel, republic authorities and Ministry of Automotive Industry subdivisions. We believe that fundamental decisions were adopted.

Under the complex conditions of mountainous relief and the lightly terraced nature of the majority of the republic's agricultural land tremendous significance is attached to special types of transport -- aerial cableways, monorails and pipelines -- and it is with good reason that I focus our plenum's attention on them. The State Committee for Special Transport and Systems of its Automation -- as yet the only one in the country -- is currently in charge of the scientific and practical aspect of this problem here in the republic. It is, inter alia, the Union's head organization in the sphere of the creation of agricultural aerial cableways, the leading organization for monorail tracks for agriculture and so forth.

The list of tasks confronting the committee is lengthening constantly. The development of mountain citrus growing and fodder production in the mountains and certain other sectors now depends directly on their accomplishment.

This is why we must investigate in detail all questions of the construction of the Akhalkalak Aerial Cableway Equipment Plant. There is a lack of coordination here. The plan fails to provide, for example, for steel castings capacity. It is also necessary to settle the question of the production of equipment for pneumatic transport lines. It is time to transfer this matter to a planned basis.

The development under mountain conditions of special types of transport is connected with the need for special sources of energy for them also. It would be advisable, it seems to us, for the committee to establish a business partnership with the "Agregat" Plant and solve this very important problem.

There are other questions also. But this is not what is most important. It is obvious even now that an independent, fundamentally new sector of engineering has taken shape here in recent years. This once again convincingly proves the advantages which we inevitably derive from tackling all questions promptly and the advantages of a creative and businesslike approach to problems.

There has been a considerable modernization of big chemistry here in recent years. We are firmly counting on the new works at the Rustavi Chemical Plant operating with full returns.

I would again like to mention that we complain quite often that we are less well provided for in mineral fertilizer than other regions and that many of our indicators are worse than the country average. And yet by operating rhythmically and steadily the Rustavi chemical workers could produce up to 20,000-30,000 tons of above-plan fertilizer annually, which, according to current regulations, would remain in the republic. Thus our agriculture has experienced a shortfall of more than 60,000 tons of fertilizer. And this means an additional 130,000 tons of hay or 65,000 tons of feed units or 5,000 tons of meat!

Need it be said how important it is today that the collective of Rustavi chemical workers achieve the speediest assimilation of planned capacity and how much depends here on the position of the Rustavskiy Gorkom also.

Yesterday I spoke with Comrade G.T. Gogoladze, director of the plant, and leaders of the party organization, and they gave the assurance that the production program would be unconditionally fulfilled in the second 6 months.

Third, in connection with implementation of the Food Program we must carefully analyze the state of affairs in rural construction.

The rural construction worker is now an extremely authoritative and respected figure in the countryside. At the same time we still have serious shortcomings in this sphere. It is usually observed that the indicator of the capital-worker ratio in the agrarian sector lags behind considerably here. At the same time in the 10th Five-Year Plan the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital with respect to the Ministry of Agriculture was underfulfilled by R166 million. Now was the situation any better last year -- the commissioning quota was realized only 76 percent.

There were many reasons for this. The main one here is, of course, the poor work of the construction workers themselves. However, if we investigate more deeply, a negative role is also frequently performed here by the insufficient work of the client, mistakes in planning and so forth. It is sufficient to say that last year 52 facilities were not commissioned owing to a lack of equipment and special materials, the supply of which should have been catered for by the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and other organizations.

L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the Central Committee May plenum that the maximum attention should be paid to the timely commissioning of all facilities which permit the biggest increase in food products in a short time. But we are nowhere near to completing the construction of large-scale animal husbandry complexes in Kldekari, Egrisi and Korbouli, a pedigree poultry factory in Dusheti, a rabbit-breeding complex in Bebnisi and other important facilities which have been under construction here for years.

In connection with the fact that we have to some extent touched on questions of the organization and planning of construction in the countryside I cannot overlook such an important problem as the relations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agrarian-industrial associations with the construction organizations. They are currently very complicated. How otherwise to explain, for example, the following fact: an office of the kolkhoz of the village of Likheti of Ambrolaurskiy Rayon with an estimated cost of only R70,000 has been under construction since 1977? And we have many such examples, unfortunately.

We also need greater organization in the activity of the construction, planning, water-management and agricultural organizations and scientific establishments in the draining and agricultural assimilation of the marshy land of the Kolkhida floodplain.

The Food Program approved by the May plenum sets as a concrete task the draining and assimilation prior to 1990 of 70,000 hectares of Kolkhida land. Big capital investments are allocated for this purpose.

There is indisputably much in Kolkhida today that is impressive. But there is still much that needs to be done, improved and accelerated. Thus only a little more than 5,000 hectares were drained last year instead of the 6,200. It was planned to plant perennial subtropical crops on 3,300 hectares, but they were in fact planted on only 920 hectares and so forth. It needs to be said bluntly that if drainage work continues at this pace, our long-term plans for the planting of perennial subtropical crops could be in jeopardy.

We expect the Glavgruzvodstroy and republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture to reorganize their work fundamentally and that the Commission for Land Reclamation and the Comprehensive Use of Water Resources of the republic Council of Ministers will be able to better coordinate the efforts of all bodies and establishments participating in the development of Kolkhida.

Fourth, the Food Program provides for measures for the further development of science and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex.

Since, according to L.I. Brezhnev, is the clue to the efficiency of agriculture. It is sufficient to mention that in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans the savings from the introduction of its achievements in the two leading sectors of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex -- agriculture and processing industry -- alone constituted more than R115 million.

The problems of the development of science, agricultural included, were discussed in detail here at the previous, sixth, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. And today also, advancing the demand for the strict observance of agrotechnical standards and rules, we have already spoken to some extent about applied science and, if you wish, scientific-technical discipline.

But this problem is, of course, far broader. It is particularly relevant to our republic. The point being that by 1990, we assume, all our practical possibilities with respect to a further increase in soil fertility and livestock productiveness using existing methods of farming and animal husbandry will essentially have been exhausted.

Consequently, our main support now and our main hope is science and the introduction of scientific methods. They must considerably outstrip practice and move ahead of practice. Under the conditions of Georgia, where, as distinct, say, from the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, there are no vast sown areas, only highly efficient measures will have a pronounced effect on an increase in gross harvests. And, consequently, it is necessary to become accustomed to thinking in scientific categories and, as the construction workers are in the habit of saying, to create process stock, process stock of scientific ideas and scientific developments.

We need to study attentively what has been accumulated here in the scientific research organizations and to stimulate the most promising directions, particularly in the sphere of biological science. I would like to emphasize the significance of this field of research particularly.

Biological methods of soil enrichment, combating pests, breeding work and so forth are currently being developed increasingly throughout the world. It would appear essential that we considerably increase in the republic both the volume and the qualitative level of research in this important sphere. It is necessary to extend and optimize work on photosynthesis, considering that this opens the way to the control of plants' physical and chemical properties. It is necessary to accelerate research in physical-chemical biology.

Important results have been achieved in recent years in the sphere of genetic engineering making it possible to obtain new highly productive strains and hybrids.

Research is being conducted relatively successfully in a whole number of these fields in scientific establishments and VUZ's of ours like the institutes of plant biochemistry, physical and organic chemistry, pharmacochemistry and plant protection, the Tbilisi State University, the Georgian Agricultural Institute and Georgian Institute of Subtropical Farming and in other organizations. For this reason it is necessary to coordinate all work better and increase its efficiency.

The problem of coordinating teamwork is now of exceptional significance for the efficient functioning of all components of the economy and our entire national economy as a whole.

L.I. Brezhnev observed at the May plenum that the Food Program signifies a fundamental turning point not only in an upsurge of all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex but is intended in its nature and scale, he said, to secure the progress of the entire national economy. And, consequently, it is essential that we regard this important economic-political document as an inalienable component of work on realization of the main strategic task -- surmounting a certain lagging of the Georgian SSR behind the union-average level in the main parameters of socioeconomic development.

In this connection we addressed to the comrades from our Gosplan, Ministry of Finance and other authorities a request for some calculations.

In the coming decade it is planned to reduce Georgia's lag behind the union-average indicator in industrial production per capita by 8.8 points. Of these, 2.6 points will be secured for us by the food industry, on condition that we reach the frontiers prescribed in the Food Program.

Or, another example. A 10-percent increase, say, in the tea, grape and fruit yield would produce an additional agricultural product to the extent of R117 million and industrial product to the extent of R173 million. The additional profit of the agricultural enterprises would be R11 million and of the industrial enterprises R15.8 million. This would make it possible to increase national income by more than R110 million and revenue into the state budget by R19.2 million. And, finally, the main thing -- it would be possible to reduce by more than 1 point the republic's lag behind the union-average level in the production of national income per capita.

Incidentally, we must also consider our losses in sum, comrades. To take a specific example. A seemingly simple question -- construction of the Kocharskaya Tea Factory. A small enterprise of an estimated cost of little more than R1.5 million. It was not, seemingly, such a disaster that last year the Ministry of Rural Construction and the "Chay-Gruziya" Association failed to commission it. But let us not rush to conclusions.

The construction workers lost almost R1 million worth of commodity output here. If the factory had been commissioned, the food industry would have received R8.2 million of commodity output. Commodity turnover would have increased by R6.6 million. And, as a whole, the republic's economy experienced a shortfall of approximately R10.8 million of commodity output and R2 million of net income, including R1.8 million of deductions into the state budget.

And this at just one facility! Now consider how much we lost if in 1981 some 18 bigger facilities were not commissioned along food industry lines alone.

A reduction of 1 day even in the time taken to ship vegetables would enable us to reduce daily losses of tomatoes by 60 tons, cabbage by 50 tons, cucumbers by 10 tons and so forth. This is roughly the quantity which our capital -- Tbilisi -- receives daily on average. And what do the losses per hectare of 57 kilos of cereals and 7.2 quintals of potatoes cost us?

This is why, comrades, the struggle against losses of agricultural products becomes an important condition of the fulfillment of the measures outlined by the party.

It is also important to display greater concern for the development of sectors which, at first sight, are not directly connected with the agrarian-industrial complex. Take communications, for example. As the experience of certain RSFSR oblasts shows, given stable traffic-control communications, the productivity of the machinery-tractor fleet increases 20-25 percent and animal husbandry productiveness 5-10 percent. The time spent by specialists of the control sphere is almost halved. And we also have many such examples, as in, say, Telavskiy and certain other rayons, where a dependable traffic-control service operates. We are really in a position there to promptly control all processes in agriculture and processing industry.

And this means that the organization of modern communications with the several participation in definite volumes of the Ministry of Agriculture is by no means a diversion of resources from the sector. Perhaps this very term -- "diversion" -- is more applicable to the millions of rubles which are underassimilated from year to year here with respect to the "Agriculture" sector.

The mobilization and stimulation of the functioning of the republic's entire national economic mechanism assume particular importance this year. After all, each one of us knows full well that this is a special year, when our country will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

L.I. Brezhnev set us the task of ensuring that this very year work on implementation of the Food Program produce its first results. Yet this year began and is continuing, unfortunately, under extremely unfavorable weather conditions such as are unprecedented.

The comrades know that, first, many sheep perished in the Kizlyarskiye winter pastures as a result of the frosts and ice crust. Then there was heavy flooding in regions of west Georgia. And, finally, in May unprecedented hail damage in the majority of rayons of Kartli and Kakheti.

According to preliminary calculations, the hail damaged more than 100,000 hectares of agricultural land. The republic's agriculture has already lost more than 250,000 tons of grapes.

It is precisely under such conditions that high organization, willpower, professional expertise and knowledge become exceptionally important. It is precisely now that we need the skilled economic maneuver in order to reduce to a minimum the influence of the losses on the development of the national economy as a whole.

As the calculations of the republic Gosplan and Ministry of Finance show, the damage inflicted by the elements will cause a reduction in the gross social product.

At the same time we can in no way permit a deceleration of the growth rate of the main summary indicators of the republic's socioeconomic development.

A decisive role here should be performed by industry. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers and the Gosplan have sent competent brigades to various regions. It has been calculated that thanks to an increase in the production of tea, citrus, bay leaf and other crops, it is possible to additionally produce more than R65 worth of products. There is much potential at many enterprises and associations of union jurisdiction. We are also putting big hopes in other sectors and enterprises.

It is also necessary to mobilize the rural workers. The viticulturists have to do twice as much work as in normal years. As before, we are putting particular hopes in our tea growers, who, without reducing the pace of the procurement of tea leaf, have increased its quality considerably. Making the maximum use of the summer period for an increase in livestock productiveness -- this is the task of our stockbreeders.

It is necessary to increase measures to prevent the illegal export of agricultural products from the republic. It is essential to step up the struggle against the embezzlement of products and other negative phenomena in agriculture and processing and other sectors.

It is important to constantly remember that the successful completion of the country's jubilee year and laying a firm foundation for implementation of the Food Program is the duty of each of us and that it is only on us ourselves that success in this matter depends.

It is necessary to grasp for oneself yet again the simple idea that in order to live better it is necessary to work better and to strive for a multiplication of our social wealth with all one's powers. This is why we say that the Food Program, which is geared to the good of the people, must become a truly nationwide business and all-state concern.

III. To Perfect the Forms and Methods of Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex

The solution of the food problem presupposes further development of the production forces and an improvement in production relations. From this proceed the paths and methods of implementation of the party's agrarian policy at the current stage.

The Central Committee plenum emphasized that the system of management of sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex which has evolved in the country is excessively cumbersome and fragmented, has ceased to correspond to requirements and is making leadership more difficult. In this connection the plenum passed the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex". Agrarian-industrial associations are being created in rayons, krays, oblasts and autonomous republics, and agrarian-industrial commissions in the union republics and at the center.

This system is the result of many years of painstaking work by party, soviet and management authorities, scientists and specialists and the outcome of numerous experiments organized with CPSU Central Committee approval in various regions of the country, including Georgia.

Very appreciable assistance in the formation of the agrarian-industrial complex has been and continues to be rendered us by the Ministry of Agriculture and Comrade Minister Valentin Karpovich Mesyats personally. Valentin Karpovich will surely well remember, we have spoken of this repeatedly here, that many ministry staff executives have visited the republic, given useful advice, tackled many disputed issues on the spot, in a word, played a most active part in all our undertakings. All our experiments have been examined in detail in CPSU Central Committee departments -- those of organizational-party work, propaganda and agriculture -- in the planning-finance bodies and elsewhere. These experiments of ours have been the subject of attentive study in the USSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan and have been summarized at sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We believe that this common collective labor of ours was also evaluated highly by L.I. Brezhnev when, a year ago at the jubilee festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia, he observed that "the country is taking an attentive look at the interesting experiments being conducted in the republic." We sensed this once again at the Central Committee May plenum, when we reported the organizational restructuring of management which has already been undertaken in all rayons of the republic and the new economic mechanism in the countryside.

You know what we are talking about. The trusts have been abolished. The kolkhozes, sovkhozes, subdivisions of the Georgian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomsezkhoztekhnika], reclamation administrations and processing industry have become a part of rayon agrarian-industrial associations on the basis of partnership and cooperation. Experience shows that this system corresponds more fully to the present level of development of the production forces and creates all the conditions for highly productive work.

The new management mechanism which has been set up in the republic basically corresponds to that which it is planned to introduce throughout the country. And, consequently, we may speak of the first results, particularly at the rayon level.

Prior to our plenum, we visited certain rayons, met the leaders of the associations and also the organizations incorporated in them and talked with raykom secretaries, rayispolkom chairmen and other workers. Some comrades visited the Central Committee and had talks in the departments and with Central Committee secretaries.

What can be said about these meetings? It became apparent that the rayon associations here are being formed correctly as a whole and in the channel of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. This is the first conclusion which we may draw today.

The second conclusion is that a new type of leader has emerged who is capable of thinking in large-scale categories and tackling all problems comprehensively and who is aware of his responsibility not only for the land but also for the state of all, I stress, all sectors of the rayon agrarian-industrial complex. A taste for independent work, a quest for what is new, a display of initiative and the uncovering of additional potential and sources of income has now emerged in many people. Not the least role here has been performed by the transition of the associations in the main rayons to cost accounting: This forces all leaders to be zealous proprietors.

I confess that a gratifying impression was made by the tour of Goriyskiy Rayon, where Comrade V.I. Khutsishvili is chairman of the agricultural production association. This is a worker who has graduated from the "Abasha" school, so to speak. Under the raykom's leadership the Gori comrades have quickly been able to do a good deal and, what is important, managed to determine on what to concentrate the main attention -- the problem of the mechanization of agricultural production. The Abasha experience has been adopted completely in its solution here.

You know full well what repercussions the system of the encouragement of machine operators which was introduced in Abashskiy Rayon several years ago had. Today the

Abasha people have gone further. Having comprehensively mechanized corn cultivation, they have created two unregulated brigades with 10 machine operators apiece for which 1,000 hectares of corn have been set aside each. It is proposed to harvest on average 60 quintals of grain per hectare. It is at such a frontier that people have been targeted, and they must, of course, be given proper incentives -- material and moral.

The Gori Association believes just the same thing. Some 40 machine operators here have already been issued with special "Advanced Machine Operator" certificates, which confer many privileges. And the result: for the first time in Goriyskiy Rayon the entire area assigned to corn has been sown in accordance with industrial techniques. Comprehensive mechanization is also being introduced for the first time in the production of beet, kidney beans and other crops.

The association has, accordingly, big plans to increase the production of fruit, assimilate mountain hayfield and pasture and restore abandoned villages. Development of the Liakhvi River canyon, where more than 1,000 hectares of land may be put at the service of agriculture -- and this is, as you know, unique land -- has begun. In a word, we are convinced that the association and, together with it, its leadership also are winning increasingly great authority in the rayon.

It would be particularly useful for this to be pondered by the leaders of organizations which have yet to grasp the essence and goals of partnership and cooperation -- the fundamental principles of the functioning of the rayon agrarian-industrial associations.

The activity of the Gardabani comrades, to whom we went as association chairman Comrade T.S. Urushadze, former Georgian Communist Party Central Committee executive, also makes a good impression today. With his arrival much here has changed for the better, primarily thanks to increased exactingness and promptitude in work. Under the leadership of the raykom Gardabani has formulated and is implementing its own practically very bold and taut food program. The comrades intend to virtually double the production of meat, milk, eggs, vegetables and other agricultural crops before the end of the 5-year plan.

But the main thing is that the farms have now been convinced in practice that the agricultural production association is the closest and most accessible organ of management, where all problems can be tackled without delay.

Agricultural production associations of Zugdidskiy, Marneulskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Bolnisskiy, Zestafonskiy, Kobuletskiy, Samtredskiy, Gulripshskiy, Leningorskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy and other rayons are today working efficiently. Not to mention Abashskiy and Makharadzevskiy rayons, whose experience we used as a basis. The comrades here are displaying the utmost concern for the development of agriculture directly and are boldly seeking and finding opportunities for an increase in the volume of the processing of agricultural products, creating their own construction facilities, readily introducing the achievements of science and progressive experience, enlisting in this work scientific establishments with the status of business partner, and so forth.

Nonetheless, we cannot evaluate the process of the development of the new organs of management in just one straightforward manner. Meetings held prior to the Central Committee plenum showed graphically that where the raykoms and rayispolkoms and raykom first secretaries have correctly understood the entire importance of the reorganization of management of the agrarian-industrial sectors which is under way and approach questions of the formation of new management bodies with a due sense of responsibility, the results today are most promising and the associations in these rayons are operating at full stretch. On the other hand, where instead of sharply improving the style and methods of leadership the local party authorities continue to exercise petty tutelage over or substitute for the managers, associations are only being formed slowly and, sometimes, have become frozen altogether at agricultural administration level.

Certain of our ministries and departments have yet to reorganize their work in accordance with the new requirements. They have little contact with the associations and are failing to fulfill the instructions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers. Many complaints at meetings have been leveled at the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, which has not restored the independent status of its enterprises in the rayons. Many of them are, as before, under the jurisdiction of Tbilisi enterprises, which complicates coordination. We believe Comrade Minister A.O. Movsesyan to be a progressive and efficient leader. He usually makes very interesting, intelligent speeches. I believe he will find a solution to these questions in order that his practical work may be just as interesting.

It would also be correct for the republic Council of Ministers to formulate a special decision determining the procedure of the functioning of enterprises built with association centralized funds. It seems to us that it would be most advisable to make these enterprises interfarm enterprises and to distribute the profit among the partners on the basis of appropriate agreements.

The formation of the staffs of the new management bodies is dragging on in a number of rayons -- Karelskiy. Tskhinvalskiy, Dmanisskiy and certain others. In some places here there has been virtually no change even outwardly following the reorganization of the rayon agricultural administrations. And, naturally, the returns from such associations are still small. This is why today, comrades, it is necessary to enlist specialists from republic authorities and departments at this level more extensively. And it is further necessary that all these problems be closely and more purposefully studied by the corresponding raykoms. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee position in this respect is well known -- the rayon associations must be staffed with efficient, competent and authoritative workers, with those from the republic level included.

Nor do we exclude, by way of experiment, the centralization of certain functions and services of the farms and organizations incorporated in associations. This is mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree.

The republic Interdepartmental Council for Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex and the local party and soviet authorities are called on to coordinate and direct all this work. The main thing currently in the activity of the rayon associations is the intensification of all sectors and, as a result, an increase in the production of foodstuffs.

It should be said that with the creation of the republic Interdepartmental Council for Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex many disputed questions which the comrades previously brought to the republic Council of Ministers or to us in the Central Committee are being resolved on the spot, so to speak.

At the same time we also have a number of observations. The Interdepartmental Council, and this is not by way of a reproach but a request, has to determine its place better and find its appearance in order not to duplicate the Council of Ministers and not substitute for the incorporated ministries and departments.

First of all, it is important to understand that the council cannot and is not obliged to tackle trifling current issues which arise in the process of the relations of ministries and departments.

Another question concerns the council's relations with the rayon agrarian-industrial associations. Here also it is necessary to undertake the solution only of fundamental issues in dispute between partners and a quest for the optimum way out which is acceptable to them.

Undoubtedly, it would probably as yet be premature to make some conclusive recommendations. But I would like to express confidence that there will be a constant improvement in the style and methods of the council's work. It is necessary to organize matters such that at this level of the management of the agrarian-industrial complex also our experience may in a certain sense be indicative.

Introduction of the new management system has enabled us to improve the coordination of all the basic components and all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex. But this is now no longer sufficient. For the successful implementation of the Food Program it is necessary to strive for the increasingly great integration of the branches incorporated in this sector of the economy.

Under current conditions, when authoritative bodies capable of exercising skilled leadership of the agrarian-industrial complex have been created in each rayon, the mechanism of rural construction is also undoubtedly in need of improvement.

No one now has any doubt that the rayon agrarian-industrial association should undertake the planning of capital construction at the rayon level. Annual plans should be formulated here which would then be forwarded to the appropriate ministries and departments, with subsequent submission to the republic Gosplan.

Proposals are also being expressed suggesting that we proceed toward certain changes in the current system if a single client of the republic Ministry of Agriculture, creating in each rayon, first of all in our major rayons, its corresponding unit. Furthermore, the rayon unit of the single client could, many comrades believe, assume the exercise of these functions for other sectors participating in implementation of the Food Program also. Of course, all this should be done gradually, cautiously and step by step.

It is also necessary to decide which construction subdivisions and with what status should be incorporated in the rayon associations. This also is a question of principle. It is proposed, inter alia, to incorporate in the associations the mobile mechanized columns of the Ministry of Rural Construction and the interkolkhoz construction organizations working in a given rayon and stationed on its territory.

Every rayon should, we believe, provide in the Food Program for measures for the further expansion of the production of construction materials on the basis of local raw material and current production waste. The comrades from the Ministry of Rural Construction have come up with an interesting suggestion -- undertaking in two-three rayons, as an experiment, the "turnkey" construction of all facilities, entrusting to the construction workers themselves the functions of client and parts-furnishing organization.

In a word, there are many problems, and they all require, of course, more detailed study. The republic Council of Ministers needs to study this question and draw up the corresponding proposals.

One further point has to be mentioned. Recently some comrades have been putting the question of the transfer of interkolkhoz construction organizations from the Ministry of Rural Construction to the Ministry of Agriculture system. They express the thought that in this event it would be possible to bring them closer to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Incidentally, these organizations' shareholders are, as before, the farms of the rayons and, consequently, they are essentially a part of the rayon agrarian association system.

This is not a simple matter. We believe that we should not rush to conclusions here. As a part of the Ministry of Rural Construction and actually under dual jurisdiction, the "Gruzmezhkolkhozstroy" has strengthened its material-technical facilities considerably. Labor-intensiveness has declined sharply, and labor productivity has risen. These are important changes. This question should evidently be tackled in a complex with the problems which we have spoken about earlier.

At the same time we should pay more attention to the further development of the direct-labor method of construction on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Questions of the integration of the agrarian-industrial associations with Gruzkomselkhoztekhnika, reclamation and procurement system organizations require the most earnest attention.

The republic Ministry of Procurement is currently rendering the agrarian-industrial associations great and effective assistance in the creation of interfarm and intrafarm facilities for the production of formula food.

Interesting experiments, we believe, are being conducted on the concentration of agricultural equipment in Abashskiy, Goriyskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Tsalkskiy and certain other rayons with the active participation of the republic Ministry of Agriculture and Goskomselkhoztekhnika, and the comrades' approach differs, moreover. Whereas Abasha and Gori are effecting the concentration on the basis of the agricultural equipment supply organizations, Lanchkhuti and Tsalka are doing this on the basis of the interfarm associations. Comrade D.Ye. Sarishvili, chairman of the Goskomselkhoztekhnika, has, I wish to mention this specially, from the very outset taken the correct, progressive direction in this matter.

Similar experiments on the integration of agricultural production and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the reclamation services began this year in Sagaredzhoyskiy and Mtskhetskiy Rayons. Interesting proposals for the coordination of efforts have also been received with respect to development of the Kolkhida floodplain.

All these are very important problems, and we are not ready in respect of many of them to give exhaustive answers and evaluations at this plenum. The comrades would evidently not expect them right away. But one thing is clear: these quests are geared to the achievement of high end results, and for this reason it is necessary, I believe, to continue them and check them out in practice. And subsequently to convene in the Central Committee a special republic meeting on questions of the integration of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with agricultural equipment supply and reclamation subdivisions and construction organizations.

Speaking of integration, it should be noted that daily practice itself stimulates this, in our view, objective process. At a final lesson in the political training system in the Achigvarskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum recently the students put forward the proposal concerning the creation, as an experiment, of a comprehensively mechanized financially autonomous agrarian-industrial brigade which would undertake the mechanized harvesting of the tea leaf and its processing at a microfactory which had recently been built on the sovkhoz. This brigade would thus independently perform the entire production cycle -- the harvesting, shipment, primary processing and grading of the tea and the dispatch of the finished product. Consequently, it would not be difficult to link remuneration in the collective not only with the quantity of harvested tea leaf but also with the quality of the final product, that is, with end results. An interesting initiative, undoubtedly.

I believe it is necessary to approve such a form of the organization of labor on certain tea-growing farms and give thought to its application in other sectors of agricultural production also. Although this is a very complex and lengthy process. We will not accomplish the task of integration and fusion in a year or two.

We need a better linkage of departmental interests and their subordination to the main goal -- a high end result -- at the higher levels of management also. Yet the impression is given that not all ministries and departments sufficiently understand this. Indicative in this respect is the position of the leadership of the same "Chay-Gruziya" Association, which, to judge by the indications, is striving to ensure that the resources of the centralized funds of the rayon associations be channeled primarily into the reconstruction and modernization of the tea factories. At the same time these factories are not contributing their share of the profits to the centralized fund.

Thus having last year obtained almost R12 million profit, the Zugdidi Tea Factory Association transferred to the rayon association only R47,000. Reference is made to the guidelines here. But they are manifestly out of date and surely need revising. Partnership should be built on a genuinely businesslike basis.

This is why we emphasize once again that in the formation of an agrarian-industrial complex and the further refinement of its managerial and organizational structure it is first of all necessary to precisely understand the final goal of this important process. And this goal is, as L.I. Brezhnev said at the May plenum, ensuring the country's uninterrupted supply with food.

This is a matter which is complex in the highest degree and a creative matter. And in approaching it creatively we must do everything to create for people conditions for highly productive work and stimulate such work in every possible way.

IV. The Paramount Economic Task

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the Central Committee May plenum that realization of the Food Program is a paramount economic and urgent sociopolitical task.

This is an economic task because the measures being implemented for the dependable provision of the country's population with food products as quickly as possible are aimed primarily at the solution of most important economic problems. And for the solution of these problems it is very important to soundly adjust the economic mechanism of the entire agrarian-industrial complex and increase the stimulating role of such economic levers as price, profit and credit.

Questions of farm efficiency and profitability acquire exceptional significance under the conditions of the formation of the agrarian-industrial complex and securing its high end results.

Together with other documents the plenum confirmed the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures for an Improvement in the Economic Mechanism and a Strengthening of the Economy of the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes".

As has been said, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are the foundation of all agricultural production, and it is perfectly logical that questions of an increase in the efficiency of their activity, financial included, are today of paramount importance.

As a result of the substantial measures which we are adopting the republic's agriculture and the main sectors of processing industry are operating profitably, as a whole. This testifies to a significant improvement in economic work in the countryside.

As observed at the plenum, the most effective form of an increase in profitability is the highly profitable running of the farm. And, incidentally, many examples of skillful, zealous management on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes could be cited in confirmation of this.

The profitability of the production of agricultural products on the Kolkhoz imeni Ketskhoveli of the village of Tkviavi of Goriyskiy Rayon is at a stable high level.

The conditions of the management of this kolkhoz are in no way distinguished from the majority of farms of the same rayon, but let us compare indicators. Last year the kolkhoz obtained 129.6 quintals of fruit per hectare of fruit-bearing orchard compared with a planned 106 quintals, whereas the average fruit yield on the rayon's kolkhozes constituted only 43.5 quintals. The milk yield per forage cow in Tkviai was the equivalent of 3,649 kilos, whereas the rayon's kolkhozes obtained an average of 2,121 kilos. And, finally, the overall result: the farm profitability level of the Kolkhoz imeni Ketskhoveli constitutes 40 percent, that of the rayon 7.2 percent.

Good results are being achieved by the Ingirskiy Tea Sovkhoz, many of whose farms are operating at a highly profitable level.

Nonetheless, there are examples of an entirely different, diametrically opposite kind. There are serious shortcomings in the economic activity of Tianetskiy Rayon, where throughout the last 5-year plan none of the farms and interfarm organizations was able

to overcome its unprofitableness. Roughly the same situation has also come about in Tskhinvalskiy Rayon. There are many unprofitable farms in Tetritskaroyskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Adigenskiy, Onskiy, Znaurskiy, Dzhavskiy and a number of other rayons.

Of course, in a number of instances the farms' unprofitability is caused by objective factors -- difficult operating conditions, bad weather, natural disasters, complex terrain and so forth.

But let us dissociate ourselves from the particular and turn to the general: the farms' normal operation is mainly impeded by purely subjective factors like, for example, incompetent leadership. The operating conditions of Akhmetskiy Rayon's Zemo-Alvanskiy Sovkhoz cannot be called particularly difficult. In this case how do we explain the fact that in the last 6 years the sovkhoz has lost the state more than R1 million? Only, I believe, by mismanagement by its leaders. And here is why. The work of this and other sovkhozes of Akhmetskiy Rayon was recently inspected by the republic prosecutor's office, and outrageous instances of remiss management and extravagance were turned up.

It is greatly to be regretted that many leaders of farms and rayons even look for the causes of unprofitability in the shortcomings of the work only of the economic and accounting services. If there are losses, they reckon, it is primarily the accountants who are to blame for this. And the accountants are dismissed. This is, I would say, a flawed practice. Say what you will, accountancy is truly the "mirror of the farm," and if it reflects only defects, it is quite unnecessary to smash it. It is not the mirror which is the cause but those who stand in front of the mirror and their lack of organization, incompetence, lack of principle and superficiality.

Insofar as we have touched on the organization of the accounting and economic services I would like to mention that such services are formed in the agrarian-industrial associations also. I have already said that we have many good changes at the rayon level here, as a whole. We have spoken with the comrades and sensed how our personnel has matured. But when it comes to the leader of a planning-financial department and the chief accountant, the impression is given that many of them are thinking in outdated categories.

If we wish to set up partnership properly and if we wish all our farms to operate profitably and all sectors to have an interest in high end results, we must first of all display concern for a serious reorganization of the work of all economic services, from those functioning within republic ministry machinery through those of individual farms. In this connection we expect concrete proposals from the corresponding Central Committee departments.

We have focused attention on this problem specially because it is of great concern to all of us: the republic annually has a profit shortfall of R45-63 million. Recently more than 300 of our kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm organizations on average have been completing the economic year with losses.

These figures would have been far bigger had measures not been adopted. As you know, it is not the first year that a system of distribution of part of the profit by way of price additions for the economically weak farms has been in operation.

The fund necessary for this is formed thanks to reductions in the purchase prices of highly profitable crops. We intend to continue to apply this system extensively. But it now, of course, requires considerable additional touches. We hope that the Interdepartmental Coordinating Council for Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex will submit substantiated, well-founded proposals in this respect.

At the same time much here, of course, will depend on a rise in the level of leadership of economic activity locally. The new rayon bodies of management of the agrarian-industrial complex, which have the corresponding economic and other services for this, are called on to have their impressive say here.

Now, when there is an increase in the purchase prices of a number of agricultural products whose production was unprofitable from year to year virtually everywhere, we have a right to demand that high profitability be secured and in all sectors.

I refer primarily to animal husbandry. We will strive to ensure and we must ensure that animal husbandry be profitable both in the republic as a whole and in each rayon and on each farm.

High profitability should also be secured in the canning industry. As is known, in a number of countries this sector provides a large part of the national income. But of our 108 canned goods manufactured by the "Gruzkonservprom" Association, 83.3 percent bring only losses. In order to make up for them the state has to allocate R40 million annually.

In recent years specialists of this association have developed with the participation of scientists and designers new types of canned product which in quality and manufacturing costs correspond to modern requirements. This proves that the possibilities for an increase in profitability in canning production here are considerable. It is only necessary to strive to ensure that work in this field be performed more systemically and that all these problems be tackled not by individual comrades and enthusiasts but the appropriate scientific research and planning organizations. We expect from the republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the State Committee for Prices a more concerned and businesslike attitude toward the solution of this problem.

In touching on questions of a rise in profitability in sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex it is also necessary to talk about how to interest all the partners in the achievement of high end results, how to strive to ensure that they obtain more high-quality products with the least expenditure and how better to activate the financial and legal levers contained in the new organizational structure.

In order to achieve the highest profitability in each rayon, each sector incorporated in an agrarian-industrial complex and in the republic as a whole it is important first of all to learn to operate in the new way.

We must all learn the business aspect. "The Commercial Aspect" was precisely how V.I. Lenin headed an article he had been pondering in 1921. We should not fear the word commerce. After all, it is not a question of the name but of the meaning and content we invest in this concept. Under the conditions of socialist management commerce should be understood as an ability to constantly make expenditure and the results of economic activity commensurate and on this basis control socialist production better. Such commerce not only does not contradict the norms of our life but, on the contrary, contributes to their assertion for it is aimed at a rise in national wealth.

Broad opportunities for this are opened by the centralized funds which are being formed in each rayon agrarian-industrial association. These are precisely the economic lever by means of which we can control the entire agrarian-industrial complex. And this important lever makes it possible to control not only the process of the formation but also the use of profit.

Prior to the formation of centralized funds in the rayons, many resources allocated for agricultural needs were not used in practice. They were scattered, and this fettered leaders' initiative and prevented its full development. For example, the unutilized funds for farm expansion alone constituted an average of approximately R50 million a year in the republic.

Now accumulated in centralized funds, these resources make it possible to maneuver financial and material-technical resources very flexibly and with benefit to all partners, to concentrate them in the most important areas and to derive the maximum returns.

We have many positive examples of the skillful use of centralized funds -- in Zugdidi, Gori, Makharadze, Lagodekhi and other rayons. Who is now not familiar with the product of the works for processing tea waste in Makharadze which was built precisely with resources from the centralized fund? These same resources have been used in the rayon to modernize a cattle-fattening center and poultry factory and expand a tea factory and are being used to modernize other facilities. Many republic authorities are being relieved of undue concerns. The comrades are now tackling a number of problems on the scale of their rayon independently.

At the same time it is necessary to display the utmost concern for the better use of the economic potential of each kolkhoz and each sovkhoz and interfarm association, for an improvement in their financial activity and for a further refinement of the product procurement system, where a leader's business acumen can be revealed particularly strikingly.

It would even do no harm to entrust in some rayon or other, as an experiment, duties pertaining to leadership of commercial activity also to the deputy chairman of the agrarian-industrial association for procurement.

For an improvement in commercial work such authoritative bodies as the Gosplan and Ministry of Finance, the Georgian republic offices of the Gosbank and Stroybank, the Central Statistical Administration, the Committee for Prices, the Gosstroy and other bodies and organizations are called on to render the rayon associations all-around assistance.

It should be clearly understood and thoroughly comprehended that only given the zealous use of all material and financial resources is it possible to reveal to the maximum the principles of efficient operation contained in the very essence of the agrarian-industrial complexes, put these principles and these levers into effect and compel them to work.

In this connection it should be said that the Georgian republic office of the Gosbank recently submitted to the Central Committee proposals on an improvement in the credit-payments mechanism and drew up measures aimed at an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production. The proposal concerning a broadening of the rights of the local Gosbank establishments in the sphere of credit planning merits attention, for example. It is necessary to fundamentally reorganize the practice of the planning and financing of rural construction.

More active use needs to be made of credit, like other financial levers, for an increase in the capital-worker ratio in the sectors incorporated in an agrarian-industrial complex. The Food Program envisages its interconnected, more balanced development. Currently the economic efficiency of this sector is still low owing to the fact that its component elements are at different levels of technical-economic development, which, of course, sharply complicated the planning process and the linkage of the production programs.

In touching on questions of planning it is necessary here to also mention such an important, we believe, aspect of this work as the championing of republic positions in union bodies. This is a very important and far from secondary matter. As you know, highly competent, knowledgeable people work in the union ministries and departments, and in order to persuade them of the legitimacy of any of our positions it is necessary to be no less au fait and competent with respect to problems than they and to have sufficiently impressive arguments. Yet, as I have mentioned, certain workers, setting out on a business assignment, stock up with by no means the necessary arguments. Their requests are not, naturally, supported by the appropriate serious and in-depth analysis and frequently appear unfounded.

But if impressive arguments are adduced, our requests are, as a rule, taken into consideration. This was the case when we were visited by a USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Agriculture team.

I say all this because, for example, we often express complaints about the shortage of agricultural equipment. But no one has yet attempted to thoroughly analyze the specifics of our land and to substantiate our requests with the fact that the small scale of the terracing of the vast majority of the plots of land, the marshy terrain and the frequent rainfalls and high moisture of many zones make a number of norms unacceptable for us. It is evidently necessary to determine these norms with regard for the specific features of the regions.

It is not the first year that we have been insisting on the allocation of additional funds for fertilizer, but we have not given as reasons for our requests the fact that in the last 10 years alone the areas of fruit and citrus orchards and vineyards, which need mineral fertilizer in far greater quantities then, say, cereal and other crops, have increased by almost 40,000 hectares in the republic.

And more than enough such arguments could be found; it is only necessary to approach them with knowhow, as they say.

Mention should also be made of the special role of economic science under conditions wherein an agrarian-industrial complex is actively taking shape here, which is a fundamentally new step forward in the organization of socialist production. Seemingly, extensive scope for creativity and skillful investigative search is afforded the economist here. You will forgive me, dear comrade scientists (I know that many of our specialists in the sphere of economics are in the hall), but all the more puzzlement is caused by the fact that our economists, with the exception of certain comrades, are not yet displaying due interest in the scientific interpretation of the important processes which are occurring in the economy of the republic and, particular, in agricultural production and the agrarian-industrial complex. After all, we do have something to collate and something to work on further, blazing new trails.

It should be said plainly: the union press is far more competent and active in illustrating our experience and the main stages and most important problems of the formation of the agrarian-industrial complex in the republic than our scientific literature. Very sound and very thorough reports and economic essays written with great knowledgeability have been published in PRAVDA. An in-depth, interesting and meaningful article was carried in a recent issue of KOMMUNIST. It revealed very convincingly and with tremendous scientific depth the essence of the experiments and the transformations which have been undertaken and are being undertaken currently in the agrarian-industrial sector of Georgia's economy.

Many problems connected with an increase in the efficiency of the functioning of the agrarian-industrial associations await economic analysis. For example, a procedure of the determination of accounting prices, which are an important regulator of the economic relations of the partners in the agrarian-industrial complex, has not yet been devised, and without this, cooperation is impossible. It would appear necessary to undertake the formulation of model regulations governing partnership terms.

And further. The Abasha people's experience is still regarded merely as a process of an improvement of the management of agricultural production. It is necessary, I believe, to view it in somewhat greater depth, from the viewpoint of political economy and, if you will, the social production relations which are gradually taking shape and becoming established on the basis of new principles and new forms and methods of management and the new economic interrelations to which these principles are leading. After all, there are many examples of this throughout the country.

There is something here, it seems to me, for our economists, and not only our economists, to contemplate. Does the public farm's cooperation with the private subsidiary farm of the worker, employee and kolkhoz member not change social relationships in the countryside to a certain extent? Does this not affect the existing forms of ownership and people's attitude toward one anothr and the means of production? Is a certain break with customary ideas concerning production relations in the countryside not occurring before our very eyes?

It is perfectly obvious that new forms of production relations are taking shape before our very eyes based on a higher degree of the socialization of labor and the means of production when the private subsidiary farm also is to a certain extent becoming a part, this is the case with us, in any event, and an active part, moreover, of the public farm and the means of production used on the private subsidiary farm are proving to be a natural component, as it were, of the socialized means of production, although their owner does not forfeit the right of ownership of them.

In a word, there are many interesting points here, comrades, which await scientific, theoretical analysis and generalization. It is time for our scientific research establishments of an economic type with the participation of republic authorities and the appropriate ministries and departments to engage in earnest in the in-depth elaboration of both these and other urgent problems.

V. An Urgent Sociopolitical Task

Comradea!

We all understand full well the simple truth that socialism presupposes primarily a normal diet, normal clothing and normal shelter. This according to Marx. This according to Lenin.

However, the accomplishment of the Food Program has not only economic but also, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum said, urgent sociopolitical significance.

Concern for a rise in the people's material well-being is always at the center of our party's attention and has constituted the main direction of its activity. Now, at the current stage, it is a question of ensuring the steady provision of the population with all types of food, markedly increasing the consumption of high-quality, I stress, high-quality products and improving the structure of the diet, in a word, as L.I. Brezhnev observed, comprehensively solving the food problem, which is far from having been removed from the agenda.

Of course, even 20-30 years ago we could not have set ourselves such a task. We set such a task now.

The level of development of the production forces and the nature of the production relations of the developed socialist society create all the conditions for the comprehensive solution of the food problem.

Our task is to make the maximum use of these conditions. The food program directs us toward a qualitative improvement of the entire system of the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material benefits.

The goal of the Food Program is not only to provide people with a full-value diet and not only to improve it qualitatively but also to lay the foundations for relieving them to the maximum extent of the undue expenditure of time in making purchases and calling at stores and, consequently, affording them more free time and thereby contributing to their physical and spiritual development and their harmonious perfection in order that they might turn all their capabilities, all their talent, all their ability and all their potential to the good of society and the benefit of mankind.

At the same time we are distinctly aware how difficult it is to solve the problem of the stable supply of food, particularly meat and dairy products, to the population. We have already dealt with how acute the situation is in this respect in our republic. It is not the first time that we have spoken of all our difficulties.

The situation is compounded by the fact that the preferential growth of food production compared with demand therefor is also being impeded by such trends as the growth of the population's monetary income at the same time as state retail prices for basic foodstuffs remain stable and the number of persons employed directly in agrarian production is declining.

As far as monetary income is concerned, it has risen by a factor of almost 3.2 for the Georgian population in the past two decades.

Further, every resident of the republic currently consumes on average more food products than, let us suppose, 20 years ago. Consumption of basic foodstuffs in the republic has increased considerably. At the same time the relative significance of the population's monetary expenditure on food purchases in its overall expenditure has declined markedly in recent years.

What do these facts indicate? Undoubtedly, they testify first of all to the unswerving increase in the working people's purchasing power. But these same trends, given the definite limitation of resources, are putting forward new and, I would say, difficult tasks.

The first of these tasks is matching the population's monetary income with the necessary commodities and the volume of paid public services. This task is being tackled in the republic, we will speak plainly, too slowly, and, as before, there is a lack of proper balance between effective demand and the supply of commodities. The amount of the population's unrealized disposable money increases from year to year and considerably exceeds the republic's total budget.

Economists believe that the population's excess of income over expenditure is a consequence of the underfulfillment of the plan of the population's purchase of commodities and an incorrect determination of the planned volume of the monetary income and expenditure of the republic's inhabitants. The figures corroborate this: Upon a comparison of the planned balance of monetary income and expenditure there is a manifest imbalance. Therefore the Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan must unfailingly take account of the entire seriousness of this trend upon compilation of annual plans and the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Great assistance can and should be rendered the republic in overcoming the disproportion by our industrial enterprises. But as yet they are greatly in debt to both the public and to trade. This is the first thing.

The second problem is that of labor resources. In the past two decades the numbers of the population employed directly in the republic's agriculture has declined by 136,000 or more than 15 percent. A serious trend.

There has now been a sharp deceleration of this process. The development of branches of industrial enterprises, which has contributed to the retention of the rural population, has played its part. But the problem remains. Under the conditions of the unfavorable demographic situation taking shape in the foreseeable future the main sources of a replenishment of agricultural manpower need to be sought in intrinsic production potential, primarily in an increase in the labor activeness of the agricultural workers. Against a union-average indicator of 257 man-days, in 1980 a republic kolkhoz member worked an annual average of 175 man-days. A big difference, as you can see.

We must study in earnest the problem of an improvement in the sectorial structure of employment of the rural population. The relative significance of workers of the nonagricultural sectors in the total number of those employed in rural localities did not exceed 27 percent in 1980, whereas the analogous union-average indicator constituted more than 40 percent.

The development of the agrarian-industrial complexes is to contribute to a large extent to a further streamlining of the sectorial structure of employment in the countryside.

Nonagricultural-type enterprises and organizations are also participating actively in implementation of the republic's Food Program. Analogous programs have been developed in cities and rayons of the republic, on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in all

interfarm organizations. Many enterprises have them also. A number of departments not connected with agricultural production have joined in this work recently. Profound satisfaction is caused, for example, by the food program of the public education system of the Tkibuli city zone. This is simultaneously a help and a sound form of the pupils' occupational training.

The Ministry of Foresty has managed to uncover important resources for a replenishment of the food balance. The program it has submitted provides for an increase in the procurement of wild fruit and berries and the development of mushroom production. Forms of the ministry's cooperation with the system's workers in hog cultivation and so forth are contemplated here.

Such programs, which are aimed primarily at the maximum provision of this rayon, city, farm, department and enterprise or the other and individual family even with food products, are of vital importance for the entire republic and our country as a whole.

A sharp increase in the production of meat and milk in the republic will be extremely difficult in view of the fact that we must primarily tackle tasks connected with the development of subtropical and other southern crops. This very crucial program, which was approved by a decision of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, is of decisive significance for the Georgian SSR's increased role in the all-union division of labor.

At the same time there is no increase in the subsidy to the republic for animal husbandry products. For this reason we have requested that the Gosplan and leadership of the agrarian-industrial complex of the USSR examine these problems of ours comprehensively and find the necessary solution together with us. At the same time we, of course, must know in detail what each rayon, city, farm and family in the countryside has available.

Since 1977 the functions of procurement of agricultural products both on the public farms and the private attached plots here in the republic have, as you know, been entrusted, in principle, to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The farm leaders here are now entirely responsible for the correct running of the private subsidiary farm and control this process by way of the conclusion of written agreements and varied assistance to the population.

This, as practice has shown, is a good form of the public farms' integration with the attached plots.

However, far from full use is being made of the possibilities of the attached plots. In the republic's villages, for example, there are approximately 225,000 homesteads which do not have cows. If they had only one each, this would provide an additional 20,000 tons of meat and 180,000 tons of milk, which is the equivalent of the overall capacity of 75-80 large-scale animal husbandry complexes. And the construction of such complexes would require approximately R200 million of capital investments and would take, bearing in mind the pace of construction in the countryside, a minimum of 15-20 years.

This is why we must be bolder and more persistent in seeking new mutual forms of the public farms' cooperation with the population, particularly under the conditions of the high-mountain areas, where we can obtain the most pronounced results. A graphic example of the high rate of development of animal husbandry is provided by Bogdanovskiy Rayon. It is planned to double and triple the production of beef and other animal husbandry products here in the 1980's.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev mentioned the role of the consumer cooperative societies in his report. We discussed and approved the Tsekavshiri's food program at a session of our commission recently. The principle of the Tsekavshiri's partnership with the rayon agrarian-industrial associations which it contains merits particular attention.

This could appear variously. For example, the Gori Association is concluding a contract with the Tsekavshiri for the sale of above-plan products and also products produced in excess of the pledges.

Or another example. We are now developing rabbit breeding in the republic quite intensively. This is enabling us to increase meat production, and the Tsekavshiri has undertaken to make fur from the skins, and in quite a large volume, furthermore. It is also proposed that the system create its own fattening facilities and develop underused land in mountain localities. Rich potential is afforded our cooperative workers for exchange transactions, particularly in connection with the introduction of in-kind remuneration countrywide. This is a very promising measure. Payment in kind restores a most important principle of the public farms' relations with the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers. Fruit procured in Goriyskiy Rayon may now, as per an arrangement with the Tsentrosoyuz, be exchanged for grain from the population of a number of oblasts of the country where surpluses of this product may develop.

The Central Committee plenum also paid considerable attention to the horticultural-vegetable cooperatives. We still have shortcomings here in the accomplishment of this task. There are also good examples, of course.

An excellent example is being set in this respect by, let us say, the horticultural-vegetable partnerships of the Rustavi Foundry. Some 1,800 metallurgists' families are engaged in collective horticulture here. One looks at their garden plots, and the eyes are simply gladdened by how well they are cultivated and tended. It is not surprising that more than 600 kilos of vegetables and fruit per small plot were obtained here last year.

But there are few such examples and many negative ones. Thus the plot of land of 21 hectares allocated the electric locomotive builders 3 years ago in Dushetskiy Rayon has still not been developed.

The picture is also the same in the Tbilisi Production Association for the Manufacture of Knitted Underwear and at many other enterprises. And in the republic as a whole the allocated plots are not being developed quickly enough. Yet these cooperatives represent a tremendous reserve of ours in an improvement in the supply of food to the population.

Far better use also needs to be made of the industrial enterprises' subsidiary farms. A considerable amount of work has been done in this respect recently. But this important reserve also is not always used to the proper extent.

The whole effect of the creation at enterprises of subsidiary animal husbandry farms, primarily in mountain localities, is to ensure that they independently provide themselves with feed and assimilate for fodder crops land which is of no particular value for agriculture. After all, any kolkhoz is capable of using arable with many times more efficiency than the most advanced nonagricultural enterprise. The comrades must understand this truth.

A solicitous attitude toward products, economies therein and their fair distribution -- these are the signs of a high standard of consumption. This is what the Central Committee plenum said. The comrades know that we have introduced rationing for certain products in critically short supply. We understand that ration trade is not the best form of trade. Our main task is primarily to ensure an abundance of products at the counters. But until this is the case we have to strive for the fair distribution of the products that have been produced.

Unfortunately, we still have individual inhabitants who reproach us for being unduly carried away by the development of viticulture, tea growing and citrus growing while there is a shortage of animal husbandry products in the republic. Such statements are, of course, without any objective basis. It has to be said that never before in the

republic's history has as much been done here for the development of animal husbandry as now. It is sufficient to cite as corroboration the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 18th (1975) and 20th (1980) plenums, which were given over to this problem entirely. And we are being greatly assisted by the union authorities here. This on the one hand.

On the other, we have to develop the production of the crops which determine the republic's place and role in the all-union division of labor. Grapes, tea, citrus, fruit and vegetables form our budget to a considerable extent. This is obvious to everyone who understands questions of economics. From the processing of these crops we obtain budget revenue of the order of R300 million annually. Without these our budget would look quite different. And, of course, our possibilities with respect to the republic's further socioeconomic and cultural development would also be entirely different.

This is why we believe that today the sole correct path is the comprehensive development of the most important sectors of agriculture and an enhancement of Georgia's role as a dependable partner of other regions in the all-union division of labor and at the same time an increase in the production of the products which are of particular importance for satisfaction of our population's needs. We have such potential.

A few words about the social appearance of the modern village. Today, for example, a good house or well-appointed apartment, electricity, gas, a telephone, refrigerator and car even are no longer luxuries for many inhabitants of the majority of Georgia's villages.

The rural workers' way of life has become different and considerably more interesting and striking changes have occurred in the peasant mentality, on which, in Lenin's words, an influence has been exerted by "material facilities, equipment and the use of tractors and machinery in farming on a mass scale."

The way of life in the countryside has changed particularly sharply in the past 10 years. There has been a sharp improvement in the moral-psychological atmosphere, and the level of political and general culture has risen.

Big new changes are currently maturing in the way of life of the rural workers -- the May plenum recognized as an organic part of the Food Program measures for the social reorganization of the countryside. The grand policy aimed at erasing the social differences between city and countryside is manifested here.

Such are the sociopolitical tasks ensuing from the Food Program. I would also like to dwell on the foreign policy aspect of the Food Program, although this would appear to be a purely domestic, internal economic task of ours.

It has to be said in this connection that our ideological and class enemies in the West are attempting with all their might to make trade in foodstuffs an important factor in the solution of international disputes and foreign policy problems. As L.I. Brezhnev observed, the leaders of certain states are endeavoring to make normal business transactions such as grain sales a means of pressure on our country and an instrument of political pressure.

How can we not recall Lenin's warning here that "the capitalists can hush up and conceal nothing, and for this reason they seize on our economic mistakes and our weakness more than anything. The struggle has shifted to this field on a world scale. We will accomplish this task, and then we will have won on an international scale surely and conclusively. For this reason questions of economic building are of absolutely exceptional significance for us."

And today we are tackling these questions successfully. The successes of the Soviet economy, our agriculture included, are indisputable. This is attested more convincingly than anything by the facts adduced at the Central Committee plenum.

Peace is essential for the accomplishment of all our tasks, and the successful fulfillment of our plans is simultaneously an important prerequisite of the strengthening of the cause of peace.

I would note that at a time when our country has approved a food program and outlined measures for its implementation, the United States has completed the laboration of a document whose title leaves no doubt as to its content: "New Strategy for Waging a Prolonged Nuclear War". As you can see, new terms expressing the former essence of this country's official policy are emerging. Comment here, as they say, is truly superfluous.

This is why, as the plenum observed, in order to preserve peace we will maintain the country's defense capability at the requisite level and will persistently and purposefully continue the struggle for a relaxation of international tension -- both political and military relaxation.

VI. The Main Thing Is Work With People

It is now, when the party has embarked on fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and implementation of the Food Program, that we particularly need the organic combination of ideological and organizing work.

Ideological support for the Food Program means primarily the cultivation in urban and rural workers of a precise, clear understanding of the economic, social, political and international significance of the planned program and the entire importance of its successful implementation.

For this purpose it is essential that as of the new academic year the entire political education system be switched fully to study of the material of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

We recall how in the past we waged the struggle to eliminate illiteracy. We recall how in the period of the spread of the collectivization of agriculture and in the period of the preparation for socialism's offensive along the entire front people in the city and, particularly, in the countryside persistently grasped the rudiments of the party's economic policy, studied the historic role and significance of V.I. Lenin's brilliant cooperative plan, investigated deeply the meaning of Lenin's instruction concerning the need "to switch the country's economy, farming included, to a new technical basis, to the technical basis of modern large-scale production," and endeavored to understand what was meant by the transformation of social relations in the countryside and how agricultural cooperation under the conditions of dictatorship of the proletariat was to be understood.

We need to study in as great a depth as possible and use as fully as possible the very rich experience accumulated by our party throughout its history for ideological support for the most important economic and sociopolitical tasks. Relying on this experience and enriching it with new content and new forms and methods, we must put on a solid foundation study of the CPSU's agrarian policy at the current stage, the core of which is the intensification of agricultural production and its increased efficiency and quality.

But even now it is necessary to arm ourselves with all forms of mass-political work, develop lecture propaganda extensively and conduct uniform political days and public-political club meetings.

Much has to be done by the mass information and propaganda media -- the press, television and radio -- which also need to commission the entire arsenal of propaganda resources, making active use of the great experience accumulated in recent years.

The main thing now is propaganda for the progressive experience of management of the agrarian-industrial complex and concrete results of an improvement in the economic mechanism.

It is necessary to fundamentally reorganize the work of the rayon press, in whose publications it is essential to raise concrete socioeconomic problems which are the most important and specific for each individual region, striving for depth in the formulation of each question. Our sectorial journals should become closer to life and urgent present-day problems.

The main task now is to ensure that the mass-political and educational work media mobilize the working people's efforts for struggle for a further upsurge of agricultural production, the efficient and high-performance functioning of the entire agrarian-industrial complex, the achievement of high end results and a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

It would evidently be correct if we also judged the effectiveness of ideological work by the end result.

It can be said with confidence today that ideological support for the Food Program will represent the first serious test of how reorganization in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education" is proceeding in the republic.

The creation of associations and councils for the management of agrarian-industrial complexes is opening new, broader opportunities for the further stimulation of all ideological-educational and political-mass work. There is a marked increase under the new work conditions in the rural raykoms' role as political bodies and organizers.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum demanded: "The knowledge and organizing skill of our personnal and the entire wealth of the party's experience of work in the masses -- everything must be set in motion."

In implementation of the Food Program, the main burden lies, as always, as Leonid Ilich said, on the shoulders of the raykoms. They have accumulated great experience of organizing and ideological-educational work in the masses. It is now necessary to raise its level still higher.

Raising the level of organizing work means, primarily, improving even further the Leninist style of the party organizations' activity.

This means, primarily, that the rural raykoms must concentrate their efforts on organizing and political work and abandon petty tutelage in respect of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and instances of bureaucratic administration and the substitution for and duplication of managers, and this is still taking place.

Now, with the creation of agrarian-industrial associations, the raykom first secretaries are gradually shedding functions which are not in their domain and decisions on specific day-to-day economic matters and they are being afforded time for the solution of urgent, large-scale questions of the socioeconomic and cultural development of the regions.

However, this by no means signifies that the raykom has been completely relieved of responsibility for the state of agriculture. This, comrades, is far from being the case. The raykoms must continue to study all these questions, and study them in even greater depth and with even greater consistency, moreover, but operate by different, purely party and political forms and methods.

Today we may note with satisfaction that the reorganization of work under the new conditions has begun well in many raykoms. The Telavskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy, Signakhskiy, Marneulskiy, Gardabanskiy, Bolnisskiy, Chkhorotskuskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Galskiy, Terzholskiy, Akhalkalakskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Zestafonskiy and other raykoms have embarked correctly on the formation of agrarian-industrial associations.

But in Aspindzskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Dmanisskiy and certain other rayons work in this area is being performed extremely slowly. We would advise the raykoms to draw up a stage-by-stage plan of the reorganization of the economic mechanism in the rayon and the consistent transfer to the leadership of the associations of the management functions which hitherto have been concentrated, to be blunt, in the raykom.

As is known, considering the complexity and diversity of the tasks being tackled in the rayon, it was decided to adopt a number of measures to strengthen the rural raykoms and, in particular, create agricultural departments in the raykoms. Permit me on your behalf to express profound gratitude to the party Central Committee, which helped in the accomplishment of this task. We now have a great deal of work to do to staff these departments and determine the list of their duties and the forms and methods of their work. This work is entrusted to the Central Committee Organizational-Party Work and Agricultural departments.

Difficult and crucial tasks have to be tackled by the agricultural departments, primarily in the sphere of personnel policy. Much has been done in this respect in the countryside in recent years. But under today's conditions work with the personnel in the countryside is acquiring new meaning and new significance. This is our most decisive sector.

It was observed at the plenum that high results of the activity of any collective are achieved, as a rule, where there is stable leadership. But the replaceability of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders is still high here, unfortunately. For example, 5 kolkhoz board chairmen, 5 chief accountants, 3 party organization secretaries and so forth have been replaced on the kolkhoz of the village of Shuakhevi, for example, in the last 10 years, and things are still bad here. Eight directors, 7 chief field managers and 7 party organization secretaries were replaced in this same period on Gardabanskiy Rayon's Akhali-Samgorskiy Sovkhoz. It is difficult, as the May plenum rightly observed, given such, if you will, a personnel policy, to raise kolkhoz and sovkhoz production to the level of modern requirements.

It is necessary to approach with particular care the strengthening of the agrarian-industrial associations with highly skilled personnel capable of skillfully and competently managing the sector on a rayon scale. We may have confidence in the sector, Leonid Il'ich said, which is headed by a person who is conversant with the work, has the work at heart and is able to work with people. We say of such leaders: the right person in the right place.

We need to strive to ensure here that each person be in his right place and that in each section and at the head of each subdivision be competent, knowledgeable and experienced people who love the work and are devoted to the cause.

It is the direct duty of the raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms to spot and promote in good time capable, promising workers and help them master the art of leadership, management and training. This is what the plenum determined.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum formulated the essence of the party's personnel policy in the countryside. It amounts to the following: trust in the leaders, an exacting and concerned approach to their activity, encouragement of initiative and at the time an increase in personal responsibility for the entrusted assignment.

It is very improtant that the rural raykoms establish the correct mutual relations of the agrarian-industrial complexes with other rayon-level executive authorities, that is, horizontal relations. Matters should be organized such that every body and every leader be occupied with their own duties, successfully perform the functions entrusted to them and be fully responsible for end results.

At the same time the raykoms need to cater for the establishment of the correct mutual relations of the agrarian-industrial associations and the republic state and economic organs of control, that is, vertical relations. Much will depend here on the ministers and their deputies and department and republic association leaders.

You know what great attention the CPSU Central Committee May plenum paid to the work of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz primary party organizations. An analysis of the structure of the party organizations shows that a process of the creation of large-scale primary party organizations is consistently under way in the countryside. The number of communists in the countryside has increased by 13,000 and the number of shop party organizations has more than tripled. The number of party committees has almost doubled, and there has been a corresponding increase in the permanent party machinery.

We must continue to perfect the structure of the party organizations in the countryside with reference to work under the new conditions. Councils of primary party organization secretaries have been created by way of an experiment in Makharadzevskiy, Bolnisskiy, Goriyskiy, Signakhskiy and Abashskiy rayons for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of the party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises incorporated in the agricultural production associations. As consultative bodies, they are intended to contribute to the exchange of progressive experience and formulate recommendations with respect to the most important problems of the life of the party organizations under the conditions of the work of the agrarian-industrial associations.

Much has also been done recently to improve the qualitative composition of the party organizations. Nonetheless, it is essential to pay more attention to admission to the party and the assignment of communists to the most important areas. Attention is drawn to the trend which has come about in certain regions like Tetritskaroyskiy, Tsalkskiy and other rayons, where at the same time as an overall growth of the party organizations the number of communists of the most able-bodied age -- from 30 to 50 -- in agricultural production is declining sharply.

It is necessary to improve work with the young communists, retain them in the countryside more actively, struggle more effectively for the fuller use of available labor resources and display greater concern for an improvement in the cultural-social conditions of the rural workers, particularly the youth.

The CPSU Central Committee has formulated a number of measures in consideration of the need for a further strengthening of the party organizations in the countryside. The full-time primary party organization secretaries on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in the interfarm enterprises have been endowed with additional duties. The local party committees have been given the right to revise, where necessary, the allocation of the existing permanent party organization secretary appointments and so forth. The Georgian party organization has been allocated an additional 153 permanent posts. This, comrades, is an appreciable reinforcement of our party personnel.

It is necessary to organize the training of the rural party activists, inculcating in them the practical skills of party work, and help them assimilate experience of work under the new operating conditions. This important work should be headed by the recently created Office of Progressive Experience of Party and Soviet Building. Much has to be done in this field by the Institute of Management of the National Economy and the permanent party and soviet worker improvement courses under the auspices of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Concluding the discussion of the party organizations' tasks with respect to the further improvement of ideological and organizational work in connection with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, I would like to quote Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words at the plenum: it is important that the party organizations concentrate their efforts on the main thing. And the main thing is work with people.

Work with people is also the main thing for our unions, which also have a great role in fulfillment of the Food Program.

It is essential that the Georgian Council of Trade Unions and the trade union organizations locally formulate a set of measures for the organization of socialist competition under the new conditions, an improvement in the moral and material

stimulation of the labor of the workers employed in agricultural production and the collation and dissemination of the progressive experience of work of the best collectives of the agrarian-industrial associations.

Big and critical tasks confront the Komsomol organizations. The Georgian Komsomol Central Committee and the rural Komsomol organizations need to occupy themselves more purposefully with questions of retaining youth in the countryside and to display concern for the growth of its occupational training and the creation for it of conditions for fruitful work and cultural leisure.

The people's control authorities have an important part to play in the successful implementation of the Food Program. The republic People's Control Committee and its bodies in the countryside need to determine their place in the solution of the food problem and in the struggle against lax management and losses.

Our law enforcement and inspection authorities must be active and direct participants in the development of the agricultural production associations and their partners, if you will. And preventive work should be made the cornerstone here. It is very important to prevent possible abuses and violations in good time and help the leaders ensure the functioning of the agrarian complexes fully in accordance with the rules of law.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently discussed the role of the ispolkoms of city, rayon, settlement and rural soviets in the realization of the Food Program at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. All these questions should be discussed thoroughly and in depth at the very first session of all local soviets and at the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet session at which we will assemble shortly.

We are all currently on the eve of an important event. Local soviet elections will be held on Sunday, 20 June. Conducting this important political campaign at a high organizational and political level is the urgent task of all our party and soviet authorities.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum wholly and fully approved the proposals and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum and decreed that they be made the basis of the practical activity of the party, state and management bodies and trade union and Komsomol organizations with respect to implementation of the Food Program.

In embarking on extensive discussion and study of the material of the May plenum it is essential that we determine the procedure by which we will perform all this work. It would appear advisable for the results of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum to be examined at obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums, party aktiv meetings, in primary party organizations and at board sessions and aktiv meetings of ministries and departments. The entire Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, all Central Committee Bureau members and party, soviet and management executive personnel must participate most actively in the discussion, explanation and study of the plenum material.

The particular significance and particular meaning of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum is that this historical plenum was at work in the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the world's first unified union multinational worker-peasant state.

Preparations for this splendid date began in the republic, as throughout the country, long since. We count as the start the day of publication of the CPSU Central Committee decree in connection with this anniversary, in which our party's Leninist headquarters appealed to the Communists, Komsomol members and the working people of all the country's nations and nationalities to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new achievements in realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the development of the economy, the strengthening of the country's defense capability and a rise in the Soviet people's well-being and culture.

However, to be more accurate, let us say that the Georgian party organization and all the republic's working people have been preparing for this data for a long time, particularly since the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the USSR, which coincided with the year of the adoption of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom. And we regard everything that has been done in this time as preparation for the upcoming jubilee date.

And what has been done under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo in the past 10 years is, to be plain, much, which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev described during his attendance at the Tbilisi festivities, observing that the republic's contribution to the country's general property is now growing constantly.

You know, comrades, that our party organization and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee are constantly keeping questions connected with preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR at the center of their attention, employing all forms and methods and all media of organizing and political-educational work and mobilizing the working people for a worthy greeting of this splendid date.

The last Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined a report of Comrade G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, on the progress of implementation of ideological measures with respect to preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Today the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee seventh plenum will discuss the report of G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, "The Republic Party Organization's Tasks for Fulfillment of the Plan of the GSSR's Socioeconomic Development and the Upgraded Socialist Pledges Adopted in Honor of the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR". The comrades have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves in advance with the important measures formulated in this document, which our plenum will today adopt.

We must commemorate the jubilee with new successes in a further upsurge of agricultural production also and with the first, but appreciable, steps in fulfillment of the Food Program.

Only a little time is left, comrades, before this glorious anniversary. And much has to be done. Every day and every hour is now precious. It is necessary to stimulate our entire work on preparation for celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

A fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR!

As always, we must effect this greeting and these preparations for the jubilee guided by the removal of existing shortcomings and gaps. Guided by the surmounting of the well-known difficulties and lags which have come about in places in the material production sphere. Guided by a guarantee of proper public order everyway and in all things. Guided by struggle against elements of complacency and smugness, for they are appearing in places, and against manifestations of the slightest signs of conceit and guided by the establishment of an atmosphere of healthy criticism and self-criticism. Only on such a basis, on such a foundation can we expect serious, impressive successes in economic and cultural building.

I would like to say that we approach jubilees in general, including that of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, not as a short-term campaign and not as an episode in our daily work. Our party activists know that the republic party organization builds its activity on the well-finished evolved system which has been created in the 10 years since the adoption of the decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom and, particularly, since the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress. This is, it may be said, our permanent system, which we are attempting to perfect more and more.

These levers are now active and operational. There are work groups for individual issues. There are commissions which are constantly "managing" their problems.

The jubilee date is drawing near, and we are beginning preparations for it entirely in accordance with this same system, endeavoring on each occasion to seek out additional resources and new additional opportunities. Thus it was at the time of the preparations for the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia. So it is now, during the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

And in all instances jubilee commissions are created which coordinate all work in the prejubilee period. On this occasion it is necessary for our plenum to adopt a decision on the creation of such a jubilee commission.

We communists, Leonid Ilich said at the plenum, are paving the way to the future and proceeding along uncharted paths. We are proceeding with truly revolutionary sweep, storming increasingly new frontiers and scaling new heights.

One such frontier is the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. Complex and critical tasks. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed confidence that this frontier in the building of communism would be reached successfully also!

Today we assure our party's Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that together with the communists of our entire great country the trail to the future will be blazed by Georgia's communists also! That the Georgian Communist Party also will march ahead by uncharted paths and proceed with truly revolutionary sweep together with the whole party! That, scaling new heights, the working people of our republic also will storm increasingly new frontiers together with the entire Soviet people headed by the party of the great Lenin and that Georgia's communists will be the vanguard!

PRAVDA WORKERS RECEIVE AWARDS FROM KUZNETSOV

PM151401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] TASS -- V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 8 July in the Kremlin, presented motherland awards to a large group of workers of the PRAVDA editorial board, the CPSU Central Committee's PRAVDA publishing house and the PRAVDA printing press imeni V.I. Lenin.

The order of Lenin was awarded to V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA, and the Order of the October Revolution to A.G. Yakushin, printer.

Orders of the Labor Red Banner and the Friendship of the Peoples, a "badge of honor," Orders of Labor Glory second and third classes, and medals "for labor valor" and "for labor excellence" were also presented.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and on his own behalf, V.V. Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the PRAVDA workers and wished them new successes in labor for the good of the socialist motherland.

The recipients warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the high appraisal of their work.

TIKHONOV, GORBACHEV, DOLGIKH VISIT INSTITUTE

LD152054 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] Comrade Tikhonov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited the Alekseyevskiy All-Union Planning and Scientific Research Institute of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and familiarized themselves with plans for the development of land reclamation and water resources as an integral part of the country's agro-industrial complex.

ROMANOV, ANTONOV ATTEND SMOLNYY CONFERENCE

PM151255 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Conference in the Smolnyy"]

[Excerpt] A conference held in the Smolnyy yesterday examined urgent tasks to complete tests and accelerate the series production of the GTN-25 gas pressure pumps.

The following took part in the examination of the questions: G.V. Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy party Obkom; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.V. Krotov, USSR minister of power machine building; Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom; V.I. Pimenov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's machine building section; and D.G. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Leaders of associations, enterprises and scientific research, planning, design and construction organizations and responsible party and soviet workers also took part in the discussion of the questions.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

PM151301 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom plenum was held in the Smolnyy yesterday.

It heard information on the work to fulfill the resolution of the Leningradskiy party Obkom plenum on "the results of the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum and the tasks of the Leningrad party organization arising from the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee 'on the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 and measures to implement it'".

G.V. Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy party Obkom, provided information on the question.

A corresponding resolution was adopted.

The plenum examined organizational matters.

In connection with R.E. Praust's election as first deputy chairman of the Leningradskiy Oblispolkom, he was released from his duties as secretary and member of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom Bureau.

I.I. Nikulin, who formerly worked as chief of the party obkom's agriculture section, was elected secretary and member of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom Bureau.

A.I. Myachin, who formerly worked as first secretary of the Kingisepp CPSU Gorkom, was confirmed as chief of the CPSU obkom's agriculture section.

SOLOMENTSEV SIGNS RSFSR OFFICIAL'S OBITUARY

PM151037 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The RSFSR's construction materials industry has suffered a severe loss. Honored construction worker of the RSFSR Aleksandr Nikolayevich Shlyamin, RSFSR first deputy minister of the construction materials industry and member of the CPSU, has died after a prolonged serious illness in his 55th year.

[Signed] M.S. Solomentsev, I.N. Dmitriyev, V.P. Orlov, L.B. Yermin, I.I. Senkin, A.I. Yashin, A.V. Aleksankin, V.A. Demchenko, V.I. Kazakov, A.M. Kalashnikov, Ye.F. Karpova, V.I. Kochemasov, L.P. Lykova, N.I. Maslennikov, I.P. Dyatlov, A.D. Deminov, I.A. Lanshin, A.A. Bobrovnikov, V.F. Konnov, I.P. Mankin, A.A. Kochetov, S.F. Voyenushkin, A.G. Bykhanov, V.M. Vidamov, N.S. Maltsev, S.N. Sabaneyev, A.N. Shirankov, P.P. Zolotov and V.N. Kinyapin.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AKTIV MEETING IN AZERBAIJAN

LD160536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Summary] A meeting of the party aktiv in Azerbaijan's Kasum-Ismailovskiy Rayon has discussed agricultural development. Last year the production of cotton in the rayon increased by one and a half times. "The meeting was addressed by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan."

ANNIVERSARY OF KARBADINO-BALKARSKAYA ASSR NOTED

LD151346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers have congratulated all working people of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on a noteworthy date, the 425th anniversary of Kabardino-Balkaria's voluntary union with Russia. The entry of Kabardino-Balkaria into the Russian state saved the Kabardin and Balkar peoples from enslavement and extermination at the hands of foreign invaders. A favorable condition was created for economic and cultural intercourse with the Great Russian people and other peoples of Russia. The message of greetings notes the considerable successes in socioeconomic development achieved by Kabardino-Balkaria under the leadership of the Communist Party, which is consistently applying Lenin's nationalities policy, with the constant, selfless help of the Russian people and all peoples of our homeland.

The message of greetings expresses confidence that the working people of the republic will continue to labor selflessly for the good of the socialist homeland and will make a worthy contribution to the further prosperity of the Soviet state.

IMPORTANCE OF COMPLETE HARVESTING STRESSED

PM151325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 1

[USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists' "Agricultural Review": "To the Last Ear of Grain"]

[Excerpts] The breath of the harvest has spread through the southern stepps. The even ribbons of windrows stretch to the horizon in all directions, while trucks carrying grain hurry over the highways and byways. Recently the harvesting teams were operating only in the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus and in Kazakhstan, but today they have emerged in the grainfields of the Northern Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and Moldavia.

The first days of the harvest work not only determined the competition frontrunners, but also exposed serious omissions in preparations for the harvest, repair of machines and the organization of labor. It was machinery which let down the farmers of Ashkhabadskiy and Kaakhkinskiy Rayons in the Turkemen SSR. When the harvest was in full swing there, a significant proportion of the combines stood idle in disrepair, which made it impossible to complete the harvesting on schedule.

In regions where the grain is ripening, it is necessary to make every machine operational more quickly and to select two shifts of machine operators for every unit. Many combines and reapers are still awaiting repair in Kirovskaya, Irkutskaya, Uralskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblasts. The specialized workshops of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are providing poor assistance to the farms, not always restoring machines, assemblies and units in good time.

In the fields in southern regions you can frequently see the seeders following almost immediately after the harvesting units. Repeat sowings are a major reserve for increasing grain and fodder production. Many farms use this reserve skillfully. Last year, for instance, M. Butayev's comprehensive team on the Zhdanov Kolkhoz in Kumsangirskiy Rayon, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast, gathered 47 quintals of winter wheat from each of the 65 hectares, and then, sowing corn as a catch crop after the harvest, obtained another 83 quintals of grain per hectare. Such experience has been accumulated in other republics, too. This year 50,000 hectares have been allocated for repeat sowings in Uzbekistan. Turkmenia's farmers have decided to grow corn on 10,000 hectares after the harvest of winter grain crops. Local agricultural organs must particularly monitor the repeat sowings and allocate seed for early-maturing hybrids of corn and other crops to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Fodder procurement countinues on the country's farms. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 5 July sown and natural grasses had been cut from 31.5 million hectares. Some 15.2 million tons of hay, 24.5 million tons of aired hay and 2.3 million tons of vitamin meal have been laid in.

Success in the harvest depends largely on harmonious work by all components of the agro-industrial complex.

The labor of grain growers, procurement workers, machine builders, transport workers and processing industry enterprises must be subordinated to one aim -- gathering the harvest to the last ear of grain. Losses are intolerable. The better the farmers and their partners cope with this task, the weightier will be their contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program.

RSFSR GRAIN CUTTING, FODDER PROCUREMENT FIGURES

PM151051 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jul 82 p 1

[I. Nivin "Field Work Diary": "July -- a Busy Time"]

[Excerpt] The long-awaited hour of reaping is arriving for Russia's grain growers. Reports are already coming in from some southern regions of the republic on the start of the harvest for the 2d year of the 11th 5-year plan. More than 250,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut by the Kuban farmers.

On many farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray they plan to obtain good grain harvests this year. The Ust-Labinskiy Rayon combine operators are now threshing grain at the rate of 46 quintals per hectare. The grain growers of Rostovskaya Oblast, Dagestan and Kabardino-Balkaria have begun the harvest work.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Stavropolskiy Kray are planning on carrying out the reaping nonstop, and they intend to complete the gathering of the new harvest in 2 weeks. An example is being set by the work schedule of Apanasenkovskiy Rayon farms, where all the combines are concentrated in large-scale complexes. Here they have decided to sell the state at least 5,000 tons of grain above target.

The large-scale group use of machinery has become a characteristic feature of the harvest in the North Caucasus. There is constant monitoring of machinery utilization and crop conservation. In a number of places, heavy rain has lodged the grain but this does not stop the machine operators. They have reequipped the reapers for cutting lodged grain, and the combines are carefully sealed.

Before much time has passed, the republic's other grainfields will resound to the hum of motors. And in the fodder fields, the harvest is already in full swing. As the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 5 July grasses were cut over 11 million hectares -- 27 percent of plan. Some 5.2 million tons of hay has been procured, 7.1 million tons of haylage and 1.2 million tons of grass meal -- respectively 14, 20 and 25 percent of plan.

The "green harvest" is singling out its frontrunners. The machine operators of Kotelnikovskiy Rayon's Put Ilicha Kolkhoz in Volgogradskaya Oblast are harvesting the crop and laying in the mowings for storage without interruption. As a result of their efficient work, excellent-quality fodder is being procured. Every day there is a substantial increase in forage stocks, which makes it possible to count on a further increase in livestock productivity. A good rhythm has been established in all the oblast's meadows. The first cutting of grasses has been completed over more than half the area. There are similar results in Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts.

But as before, considerable contrasts remain in the fodder fields. While the frontrunners thriftily use every hour and strive to speed up the haymaking, things are moving very slowly in some places. Only 1/3 of the grasses has been cut on Kurskaya, Tambovskaya and Penzenskaya Oblast farms. Alarm signals are coming in from Permskaya Oblast, where the haymaking has begun only recently. It is characteristic that here, even a week before the work started, many machine operators did not know who was assigned to which fodder procurement machinery. The poor state of readiness of the units exacerbates the situation. It apparently predetermines further disruptions in the meadows.

Similar facts explain the delays in haymaking in Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya, Kalininskaya and Orlovskaya Oblasts, where the harvest work is in full swing yet some of the machinery is still laid up.

The thrifty master knows that the timely harvesting of grasses, with this year's moisture reserves in the soil, makes it possible to obtain full-value second cuts. That is why it is important to top-dress the grasses with fertilizers in the mown areas and to prepare a reliable basis for fodder supplements. As already noted in previous field work diaries, particular attention must be devoted to procuring high-quality hay. The experience of past years convincingly indicates that people gain when they remember this. For instance, Voronezhskaya and Moskovskaya Oblast farms had laid in a significant quantity of hay by the beginning of July. Yet Ivanovskaya and Vladimirskaya Oblast farms had only laid in 1 percent of plan although they have the same conditions.

SUPPLY GROUP CITES PROBLEMS; PROPOSES SOLUTIONS

PM151219 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jun 82 p 2

[N. Timchenko report: "Improving Servicing; From an Enlarged Session of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Goskomselkhoztekhnika) Collegium"]

[Text] It was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum that accelerating scientific and technical progress, making highly efficient use of production potential, and consolidating the material and technical base of agriculture and every sector of the agroindustrial complex are most important prerequisites for the USSR Food Program's successful implementation. One of the cornerstones of this is the future development of the comprehensive mechanization of operations in arable farming and stockraising.

The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika system has been assigned a major role in strengthening the engineering service, increasing its accountability for the use and maintenance of equipment and ensuring the further development and specialization of the repair and servicing base in rural areas. The tasks facing enterprises and organizations under its jurisdiction pertaining to the fulfillment of the plenum decisions and the instructions and recommendations contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at the plenum were discussed at an enlarged session of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika collegium held 22 June. Taking part in its work were leaders of republic, kray and oblast committees, associations, enterprises, organizations and scientific and technological design establishments. The report was delivered by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika.

It was noted that a system like the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, which specializes in catering to the servicing needs of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other rural enterprises and organizations, is now expected to participate more efficiently and effectively in agricultural production. The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika's subdivisons have only weak ties with kolkhozes and sovkhozes organizationally and economically and are not accountable for end results in arable farming and stockraising.

Despite having concentrated within themselves a substantial proportion of rural engineering, technical and machine-operating cadres and having created a powerful material and technical base, USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations are still not making a big enough impact on accelerating technical progress in rural areas or on ensuring the extensive adoption of progressive ways of using machinery and equipment and repairing and servicing them. The organization of material and technical backup for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the work if installation, tune-up [puskonaladochnyy], transport and other organizations is in need of further improvement.

In this connection, the collegium session stressed the need to revise existing contracts with kolkhozes and sovkhozes, making provisions in them for greater material accountability for the standards of work and services and the time taken to perform them. Contracts pertaining to a farm's material and technical supply must be more demanding regarding the quality and punctuality of equipment supplies and impose sanctions for nonfulfillment of contractual obligations. It is important to eliminate instances of mutual absolving of responsibilities and to ensure nonevasion of material accountability for every breach of contractual obligations.

A plan of practical action to ensure that enterprises and organizations in the system implement the plenum decisions, in which every link is allotted specific tasks and a specific period in which to perform them, was submitted for the examination of the collegium session participants. It envisages raising the standard of repairs and servicing and the technical readiness of machinery and equipment, first and foremost high-powered tractors. A broad campaign is to be launched to organize harvesting detachments using USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika resources and facilities and to ensure that they play a greater part in gathering the harvest and procuring fodder.

It is essential to ensure the widespread development of work to comprehensively mechanize stockraising, first and foremost by modernizing and reequipping existing livestock units and complexes, and to increase the rate at which installation and tune-up operations are being industrialized. The universal introduction of comprehensive equipment servicing at livestock units and complexes and fodder units on such a scale as to fully satisfy the requirements of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being set as a task.

More attention is being paid to servicing vegetable and potato storehouses, hothouses, feed-preparation facilities and power plants on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It is planned to improve transport services available to farms and to increase centralized shipping, especially of agricultural produce. Goskomselkhoztekhnika's motor transport workers are to take an active part in the work of harvesting and transport complexes, employing the team contract method and the integrated management of all transport facilities irrespective of which department they come under.

Proceeding from the stipulations of the Food Program, an improvement is envisaged in the work of identifying consumer demand and planning material and technical facilities on the basis of farms' stated requirements. The supply of sets of machinery and equipment to them is to be increased, the machinery and tractor pool is to be more rationally organized, the rate of commodity turnover is to be cut, above-norm stocks are to be reduced, and allocated resources are to be used more economically. The pre-sales servicing and delivery of equipment, generally already assembled and adjusted, to kolkhozes and sovkhozes on a free on-farm basis is to be extensively developed.

A series of other organizational, technical and economic measures aimed at the successful fulfillment of the country's Food Program was outlined. They call for the energy and creative drive of leaders, specialists and all engineering and technical cadres to be directed toward ensuring the fullest possible satisfaction of farms' requirements and the on-schedule fulfillment of contractual obligations. The plan focusses attention on the need to accelerate scientific and technical progress and make full and efficient use of production capacities, manpower, material and financial resources and all existing reserves.

The attention of the collegium session participants was particularly drawn to improving work style and methods, enhancing the business skills of and educating cadres, coordinating with farms served and every sector of the agroindustrial compelx and tightening up state discipline.

Great importance is attached to resolving the tasks involved in successfully gathering the harvest, procuring fodder and preparing livestock units for the winter period. Concern was voiced at the fact that in the country around 100,000 grain-harvesting combines, 130,000 windrowers, 24,000 mower-shredders, 66,000 silage combines and a substantial quantity of beet harvesting and potato harvesting combines, pickup balers and other machinery still need to be serviced. This work must be expedited.

I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department, took part in the collegium's work.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION MINISTER INTERVIEWED

FM151509 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 28 of July signed to press 5 July carries on page 2 an unattributed 2,300-word interview entitled "Developing the Production of Mineral Fertilizers" with A.G. Petrishchev, minister of production of mineral fertilizers. In the course of the interview, the minister discusses work in progress to improve the quality of mineral fertilizers, measures planned for developing the secotr's material base, efforts being made to correct arrears in the construction of installations, the sector's progress to date in fulfilling the 1982 plan and measures planned for economizing on raw and other materials.